CLEAR THE WAY

FOR THE GEORGIA WESTERN R. R.

Startling Railroad Changes, in Which the Building of the Georgia Western Road Becomes a Fixed Fact—The War to Be Keen and Aggressive.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, March 15.—At last the the dawn breaks on the Georgia Western, and I am justified in saying that it will certainly be built unless there are changes that cannot be dreamed of. In a certain contingency, which is considered inevitable by those in position, I have the best authority for saying that Atlanta will be treated to the quickest railroad building ever seen in America. Estimates, maps, and persons acquainted with the Georgia Western, have been telegraphed for, and will be here in a day or two. I can only say at present that the Louisville and Nashville is the company that is pushing the work, and that Victor Newcomb is the Moses that leads Atlanta out of bondage. He has been consulting with R. T. Wilson and other railroad men, and there are rumors of combinations and trades even more important than any yet made.

A gentleman whose word is weighty, said to me to-day: "Events are rapidly shaping for a more startling change than any we have seen, that will make over the railroad maps of the south. You will see alliances broken and friends separated, while antagonistic elements will be brought together."

The first step in all this will be the building of the Georgia Western. Newcomb is reported as saying that he is about satisfied that he must have his own line into Atlanta and the sooner he builds it the better.

It is said that the sudden activity developed here is due to the purchase of the Western and Atlantic lease control by Wadley, and furthermore that certain alleged transactions of the lessees will be presented to the legislature for investigation.

LATER.—I called to see Newcomb this evening and found that he and Wilson had been together all day and had gone to their hotels. On the table in the room where they had consulted were maps with the Georgia Western route marked in ink and scrap estimates of the cost of the road to Blount Springs by Terrapin creek. The figures were very satisfactory to me.

H. W G

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XII. ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16. 1880. NO. 229

THEIR THROATS CUT.

A SHOCKING MISSOURI TRAGEDY.

The Old Man's Big Pension—The Arrival of a Quiet Stranger—The Scuffle Up Stairs—An Uncle Robs and Cuts the Throats of His Two Nieces.

MARSHFIELD, MO., March 15.—News from a reliable source has reached here of a terrible tragedy which recently occurred in the southern part of Howell county, this state. An old man had drawn a pension, and $800 of the money remained in his possession. He resided on a farm with his two grown daughters. He had gone from home and left the money, $400 with each of his daughters. About dark of the night of the murder a stranger appeared and desired lodging for the night. The young ladies explained their lonely condition, and refused to entertain the stranger. He persisted, and, being quite an elderly man of good appearance, the young ladies finally consented to let him remain. At bed-time the young ladies repaired to their apartment in the second story and left the old gentleman to sleep in a room below.

In the latter part of the night he was awakened by a noise upstairs as if some one were strangling, and being armed with a revolver, he proceeded cautiously up the stairs and to the door of the room in which the young ladies had retired. When at the door of the room he discovered the form of a man in the room, and at about the same time the man discovered him, started towards him and struck at him with a knife but missed him. Then the old man fired and the intruder fell dead. The old man then rushed out of the house, heard chickens crowing, and ran in that direction until he came to a house where he found a woman sitting by the fire. He explained his mission and what he had done. The woman said, "That is my husband and the uncle of the girls; he went there to rob them." The stranger took a fresh scare, and started on a run to find another house, which he did in about half a mile. The neighborhood was alarmed and a posse gathered, and before daylight they were at the scene of the tragedy.

The uncle was found dead on the floor with the eight hundred dollars in one hand and the knife in the other. The two young ladies were found in bed with their throats cut. The villainous uncle obtained entrance by means of a ladder through one of the upper windows.

CHEYENNE, March 15.—The bold and successful robbery of gold bullion occurred at Sidney, Nebraska, while Union Pacific Express Agent Snyder was at dinner. The amount taken is variously estimated at $120,000 to $200,000. Entrance was effected though the floor of the express office. The robbery was evidently planned in advance of the arrival of the treasure-coach from the Black Hills. The bullion had just been transferred by Luke Vorhees, superintendent of the stage line, to the express agent, and consisted of bricks and bars from different mills in Lead City and Deadwood gulch. Robert Law, superintendent of the mountain division of the Union Pacific, accompanied by Jeff Carr, of the Rocky Mountain detective association, started from here on an engine at 3:30 p. m. to direct pursuit of the robbers, who are reported to have gone in a northerly direction, well mounted. A telegram from Sidney, just received, states that the treasure has been recovered except $13,000. It was found under a pile of coal near the Union Pacific track, where the trackman had seen the robbers conceal something in the afternoon. One of the missing bricks, valued at $8,000, is from the Esmerelda mine, Blacktail gulch, near Deadwood, partly owned by Hibbard, of the Cheyenne and Black Hills telegraph company. Of the remainder, $2,000 is in an express package, the rest bullion.

A special train with Superintendent Law and detectives made the run to Sidney, one hundred and two miles, in two hours. Detectives were soon at work seeking a clue. It was ascertained that the masked party going north were stockmen, well known, and above suspicion. Superintendent Law has now in active search for the robbers every available man at that end of the division, and hopes to bring the guilty parties to speedy justice. The bullion was taken from a truck in the express office, which adjoins the telegraph office. The hole made in the floor of the office must have been made by experts, as no unusual noise was heard by the operator, who was in the adjoining room, during the absence of the express agent. The immense weight of treasure—four hundred and eighty pounds avoirdupois—prevented the robbers from carrying it off, and they were compelled to conceal it at the most available spot—the coal pile. Excitement in Sidney is at fever heat, many being suspected of complicity in the daring deed. If evidence should prove strong against some of those suspected, it is thought that Nebraska will be saved the expense of a trial.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The wives of the bigamist, Davis, will all be here in a few days, and then that young gentleman will be placed on trial. Before Justice Kaufman, this afternoon, he was held in $8,000 bail to await the arrival of his first wife from Brantford, Canada. It turns out that Davis a member in good standing of the Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and other orders. His father and two brothers reside at Elkhart, Ind., and those who are acquainted with his history say he comes from bad stock. The wires have already given the names of the girls whom he has ruined. The saddest of all the cases seem to be those of his first wife and the young lady from Quincy. The Detroit woman is the maddest, however. She believes that he ought to be shot. The superintendent of police to-day received from a gentleman at Malden, N. Y., a clipping from the New York Sun of September 1, 1875, which stated that Frank or Fulton Davis, then in jail at Poughkeepsie, had three wives living. This is supposed to be the same man. It is said that he has at least a dozen wives, and that many of them have been married to him under fictitious names. In conversation with your correspondent today Davis said he knew he had made a number of mistakes in life, but he was honest at heart, and believed God would see him through his trouble all right. He thought he was too easily led astray by women, and that it was their fault and not his that he married them. I have been compelled to marry them, he said, in order to keep their friendship. His case will come up next Tuesday, when some lively developments are expected.

RICHMOND, March 15.—This community was startled this morning by the public announcement that Dr. Luther R. Dickinson, editor and proprietor of the Planter and Farmer Magazine, a prominent citizen of Richmond, has been engaged for two years past in a systematic course of forgeries, using forged endorsements of Messrs. Jeter & Dickinson, proprietors of the Religious Herald, to negotiate notes of his own, which he offered for discount at various banking institutions in this city, or sold to note brokers. He has also for some time past forged endorsements of Rev. Dr. George B. Taylor, missionary to Rome, Italy, and Rev. Charles E. Taylor, professor in Wakeforest college, North Carolina, both of whom are his brothers-in-law. The fact that he was the brother of Rev. Dr. A. E. Dickinson, junior member of the firm of Jeter & Dickinson, and was otherwise so highly connected that it dispelled all suspicions of the genuineness of the signatures forged, and he might have continued his criminal operations for a long time to come but for the recent death of the Rev. Dr. D. B. Jeter, senior member of the firm of Jeter & Dickinson. Settling up of the affairs of Dr. Jeter, deceased, led to the discovery of the forgeries. The forger finding that the disclosure of his many crimes was about to be made, left the city last Thursday, ostensibly on business. Since when he has not been heard from. He left behind the following letter:

"March 11th.—I desire to make to my friends and creditors a frank confession of my sin and folly in fraudulently using the name and credit of others in the vain hope of extricating myself from the embarrassments caused by the bad management of my affairs. Compelled to flee from my home utterly penniless, I solemnly declare my purpose to devote the balance of my life to the payment of my every indebtedness and invoke a charitable judgment and treatment on the part of all concerned."

R. L. Dickinson's investigation in the forgeries shows that they will aggregate $28,000 or more. Rev. Dr. A. E. Dickinson has converted all his real and personal estate in trust for the benefit of the sufferers by his brother's crimes.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A stranger entered Mr. Louis Rupp's bakery this morning and asked for a knife. Mr. Rupp's daughter asked him why he wanted it. He said that he wanted to cut off his watch-chain. She did not see any watch-chain, and told him so. Just then a customer entered the front door, when the stranger, with a frightened look, ran through the back room into the yard, and then into the basement. He there asked Mr. Rupp, excitedly, for a knife, and seeing one on the table tried to seize it, but Mr. Rupp got the knife before him. A son of Mr. Rupp coming just then, the stranger cowered. He was put out, and quickly disappeared around the corner. A few moments afterward Philip Fleischer, who was at work on his shoe-bench, saw the same man enter his shop. Having closed the door behind him, the stranger deliberately picked up a long-bladed shoe-knife and felt of its edge. He then turned his face away toward the door, and drew the blade across his throat. He fell backward upon the floor, the blood gushing from the wound. The shoemaker with one bound cleared the body and gained the street. Patrolman McDermout found the stranger weltering in his blood, but still endeavoring with what strength remained to enlarge the wound in his throat. The policeman tried to get an explanation of the suicide, but all that could be got from the injured man was the words: "I killed her. I killed my wife in Christopher street this morning." He died in a few minutes. Nobody knows him.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—A dispatch from Shelbyville, Ind., says that last night at Hope, 16 miles south of there, the store of E. Weiuland & Son was entered by burglars and then set on fire. It was burned to the ground, and the fire communicating to the adjoining buildings, the whole block was destroyed. Loss, 35,000.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The coroner's jury in the Wise murder case returned a verdict that death was caused by a gun shot wound inflicted by a party unknown. Four policemen were present when Wise was murdered. Michael L. Mead, a notorious barrel-house keeper, was murdered in bed last night by an unknown assassin, who escaped after robbing the house.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—A collision occurred this forenoon on the Westchester railroad, in the outskirts of the city, between a regular passenger train and a special train carrying the president and directors of the road. Five persons were injured, including the president and two directors, but none fatally.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—The commissioners of liquidation of the Mechanic's and and Trader's bank have brought suit against the late directors of the bank for $145,000, the amount due depositors and other creditors. The directors are charged with largely overvaluing the assets of the bank, the cash assets being placed at $391.000 when it was not worth more than $120,000. The petitioners allege that the bank was, to the knowledge of the directors, insolvent for a year preceding its failure, but the directors continued to receive deposits and deceive the public by tortuous conduct, concealment and misrepresentations.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A serious shooting and stabbing affray took place last night between a number of sporting men and politicians of the fourth and sixth wards, who had assembled in Hyland's saloon, in Chatham street, for a spree. Knives and pistols were freely used, and a half dozen men were more or less injured. A man named Burke, who was stabbed in the head and back and shot in the groin, will probably die.

AN IRON STRIKE.

The Puddlers of Pennsylvania Growing Restive.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 15.—The puddlers and helpers in the mills of Bailey & Co., and McCormick & J. Weister have struck for higher wages. Nearly one thousand men are now out of employment in this district alone, and the strike threatens ultimately to lead to a general cessation of work from Pittsburg to Philadelphia. There are now 7,000 men idle between Johnstown and Columbia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 15.—A special from Pittsburg says: "A general strike of the puddlers began here to-day, extending from Johnstown to Columbia, and is the most formidable that has occurred for many years. It does not affect Pittsburg manufacturers here, they having agreed on the sliding scale for all classes of workmen. The general impression is that there will be a material decline in the prices of iron in the near future.

The Piano Men,

NEW YORK, March 15.—All the piano manufacturers have made arrangements to close their factories to-morrow. It is estimated that about 4,000 workmen will be thrown out of employment. A large mass meeting of piano makers was held to-day in the national assembly rooms. The crowd was so dense the proprietors feared the floor would give way and sent for the police who refused to allow any more to enter. The crowd was composed of nearly 4,000 piano makers who are interested in the great lockout ordered by the manufacturers' association for to-morrow, through the refusal of Steinway & Sons 700 striking men to accept the terms offered to them. Altogether about 4,000 men find themselves out of employment through the stubbornness of about one-sixth of their number. Steinway & Sons and in fact every firm which has combined with them to end the strike by the extreme step of locking out their employes were bitterly denounced by the speakers at the mass meeting. Offers of pecuniary assistance have been received from various trades-unions and the strikers say that they will be able to hold out a year if necessary.

Twelve of the leading piano manufacturers of this city, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the piano manufacturers association, closed their factories this morning and locked out their men in order to compel the operatives of Steinway & Sons who are out on a strike, to return to work.

The Louisville Turf.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—The programme for the spring races of the Louisville jockey club is now completed, and more than sixty horses are already in regular training on the grounds. Among the best known of the horses now here are Checkmate, Vera Cruz, Little Ruffian, Beatitude and Irish King. The club adds $13,000 to the various stakes and purses, and the indications are that there will be a better meeting than last spring, when three hundred horses were on the track. Derby day, the great racing holiday, will be May 18th, the opening meeting lasting several days.

The Telegraph War.

MOBILE, ALA., March 15.—Chancellor Woods, of Mississippi, granted an injunction which was served upon the Western Union telegraph company on Saturday, directing them not to interfere with the building of the American Union's lines upon any railroads in that state; and Chancellor Austell, of Alabama, has to-day granted a similar injunction to all railroads in Alabama, preventing any interference by virtue of any exclusive rights with railroads claimed by the Western Union telegraph company to be vested in it.

The Black Measles.

PETERSBURG, VA., March 15.—The disease known as black measles is prevailing to an alarming extent in several of the adjacent counties. During the past few days a number of sudden deaths have resulted from it.

A Boat Race.

TORONTO, CANADA, March 15.—The H. Antony-Courtney boat race has been arranged for May 19th. The place is not decided upon.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT will go with the Atlanta party to Cincinnati to-night.

THERE is quite a contest over the judgeship of Laurens county court. About a dozen applicants are urging their claims for the honor.

THE total number of tons of fertilizers sold in Georgia this season will not be far short of 120,000 and the state will receive $60,000 as inspectors' fees.

THE FEDERAL SOLONS

PLETHORIC OF NEW LEGISLATION.

Senator Davis, of Illinois, Joins the Free Paper Men—The Star Postal Service Under Dissection—An Avalanche of New Bills in the House.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Mr. Davis, of Illinois, presented the memorial of publishers of newspapers of Chicago asking that the present duty of 20 per cent on the valuation of unsized paper be repealed. The memorialists say that this tax produces little revenue and serves only to enlarge the profits of manufacturing monopolies. They also ask abolition of the duty on soda ash and wood straw and other pulp, and on type. Mr. Davis spoke in advocacy of the memorial, and in the course of his remarks said that while he regretted it, it might not be practicable at this session to reform the tariff as a whole, but that there was no reason why this particularly desirable change should not be made at once.

The vice-president laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of the interior transmitting, in response to the senate resolution, information regarding the changes of location of lines of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Messrs. Williams and Beck presented memorials of the press associations of Kentucky for the abolition of duty on all articles used in making paper.

Mr. Johnston and others presented a similar petition.

Mr. Conkling presented a memorial of officers of steam vessels asking a modification of the law relative to the duties of pilots.

Mr. Thurman submitted a report of the judiciary committee on the bill removing the political disabilities of Wm. S. Maxwell, who before the war was attorney-general of a judicial district in Tennessee and took an oath to support the constitution of the United States. He afterwards aided the rebellion, and now, therefore, petitions for a removal of his disabilities. The report says that if he was an executive officer within the meaning of the word in the constitution, his disabilities were removed by the law approved May 22d, 1872, consequently there is no necessity for the passage of a bill in this or any similar case. The bill was therefore indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Bayard, from the judiciary committee, reported favorably the senate bill prohibiting the arrest of election officers on election day. It makes it unlawful for marshals, deputies or supervisors to arrest or imprison on election day any election officer acting by virtue of state laws for any offense against the United States election laws, but a warrant or process for such offense may be executed any time after the close of such election day. Placed on calendar.

Mr. Edmunds stated that he and other members of the committee did not concur in the majority report.

Mr. Gordon presented a petition of ex-confederate officers concerning the preservation of records of the battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. McDonald submitted the views of the minority on a bill to reimburse several states for interest paid on war loans, which was recently reported adversely from the judiciary committee.

The senate resumed the consideration of the star route deficiency appropriation bill, as reported from the senate appropriations committee. The preamble recites that the deficiency results from a violation of the law by the post-office department. The bill then appropriates $1,100,000 for the expenses of the mail service on the star routes for the remainder of the fiscal year. No further increase of trips or expedition of time to be made, and appropriates $100,000 for placing new service, no contract to be increased more than 50 per cent.

Mr Wallace explained the changes in the bill, saying that the business interests of the country demand that the service shall be kept up to the existing standard and that contracts made in good faith shall not be abrogated and contractors ruined because of the errors of the department. When the authors of the errors are discovered they will be punished. Meanwhile the committee thinks that the service should not be crippled.

Mr. Maxey supported the committe bill, but thought the preamble unnecessary and unjust. The postmaster-general had full discretion under the existing law, and had done what he thought best, and the result had justified his action. The Fort Worth and Yuma route, about which there had been so much said, was increased principally through Mr. Maxey's own efforts. It had helped much in facilitating the wonderful growth of Texas, and other routes had had similar effect in the state.

Mr. Beck supported the preamble, declaring that the postmaster-general had violated the law by expending so much of the appropriation in the first part of the year as to make the deficiency inevitable. Pending the debate the senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Under the call of states the following bills were introduced and referred;

By Mr. Singleton, of Illinois, in relation to the telegraph communication. It provides that all telegraph messages be delivered for transmission to any telegraph company availing itself of the provisions of title 65 of the Revised Statutes, and copies thereof made by such company at the place of destination, or any intermediate point, shall be deemed to be and shall be protected from unreasonable search and seizure, and from production as evidence in judicial and legislative proceedings, to the same extent as communications by United States mail.

By Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, resolutions of the Kentucky legislature approving the address of the Mississippi river commission; also for the relief of soldiers of the late war.

By Mr. O. Turner, of Kentucky, resolutions of the Kentucky legislature asking for a reduction of the president's salary to $25,000.

By Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, (by request), to revive the act of June 3, 1868, and to make a grant of land to Morgan's Louisiana and Texas railroad and steamboat company.

By Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana, proposing a constitutional amendment. It recites the fact that the evidently growing tendency in the United States to the centralization of power in the federal government has awakened throughout the country just fear that in the near future the perpetuation of this union may be again imperilled by internal commotion, thereby wrecking the peace and prosperity of this republic and breaking down those doctrines of perpetual union of states finally and fully settled by war, as well as infringing upon the home rule of states guaranteed by the constitution, and proposes a constitutional amendment declaring that the union of the United States shall be perpetual, and that all acts or attempts to separate or destroy this union shall be treason against the federal government and shall be punished as such. State lines and boundaries shall be inviolate, provided that new states may be formed with the consent of the states from which they are formed, and the right of a state to make a rule and force its local laws by or through its chosen representatives, or officials, shall never be interfered with by the federal government.

By Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, for the adjournment of congress on the 24th of May.

By Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, by request, to revive the act of June 3d, 1856, and grant land to Morgan's railroad and steamship company.

By Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, appropriating $25,000 for the relief of the daughter and grand-daughter of Zachary Taylor.

The bill to abolish all tolls on the Louisville and Portland canal around the rapids in the Ohio river was passed.

Mr. Cox, of New York, was recognized by the speaker to move to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the relief of the suffering Irish, but was cut off by a motion to adjourn. He, however, obtained leave to have the report of the committee on foreign affairs on the bill printed.

Adjourned.

In response to a resolution, Secretary Evarts to-day sent the house a statement showing the amount of commerce around Cape Horn, from which it appears that during the year three hundred and eighty-six vessels, with a tonnage of 525,997 tons, cleared from or entered the port of San Francisco via Cape Horn. Fifty-four vessels cleared and entered the same port with cargoes valued at $2,166,690, for or from transportation across the Isthmus of Panama. The statement was referred to the inter-oceanic canal committee.

The chief signal officer is informed that the schooner William P. Cox, of Washington, North Carolina, for New York, Burrows master, has sunk at Hatteras inlet. The crew is safe. The vessel can be gotten off if immediate assistance is obtained.

The house committee on naval affairs has agreed to report favorably on Johnston's bill regulating the mode of purchasing tobacco for the navy.

The house commerce committee to-day resumed hearing on the bill abolishing compulsory pilotage. It is understood a special hearing will be given southern pilots who believe they will be especially injured by the passage of the proposed bill.

Before the senate exodus committee today John H. Bouch, colored, ex-senator from Louisiana, and a presidential elector from that state in 1876, testified that the negroes were alarmed by the proposed chain-gang law and other democratic measures, by the interference with education and religious instruction of negroes, by the uncertainty of obtaining and the insecurity in retaining their homes and by the prospect of disfranchisement. These he gave as explanations of the exodus movement.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Russia, France, Great Britain and Elsewhere.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—The Golos publishes an unusual outspoken article urging reforms as the most deadly weapon against sedition and anarchy. The Journal de St. Petersburg, says: "The very day on which the French cabinet refused to give up Hartmann to the Russian authorities, Premier DeFreycinet had been informed of the arrival in Paris of fresh documents proving beyond all doubt Hartmann's complicity in the Moscow explosion. The cabinet's decision amounts to encouragement to assassins and is therefore greatly to be regretted."

BERLIN, March 15.—A dispatch reports that General Melikoff has been informed by the nihilist executive committee that Vladesky's attempt on his life was not made by order of the committee. They had not yet decided to kill him, and if the recent attempt had been made by their direction, it would have provided better weapons and a means of flight for the assailant.

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Daily News says: Everything tends to show that General Melikoff does not depend entirely upon harsh measures to meet the present emergency. The system of wholesale arrests practiced last year has been discontinued. There are individual arrests under special circumstances, but they include nobody of note. The stories published in Vienna, in pretended telegrams from St. Petersburg, are utterly false; nor is there any foundation for the report of wholesale arrests in the provinces. Signs of the times are noticeable in the greater freedom of the press. The streets of St. Petersburg have been thronged to-day (Sunday), the lower classes predominating, and the morning open-air amusements have attracted the usual crowds.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

LONDON, March 15.—A Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, referring to the announcement of Prince Gortschakoff's retirement from office, says that there is now better foundation for the report than before. It is to be noted that Prince Gortschakoff is unwell.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "We understand that Chung How, the late Chinese ambassador to Russia, has not been beheaded as reported. He has been imprisoned, and is under the sentence of death, but it is regarded as probable that his sentence will be commuted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 15.—The steamer Montana has settled down on a rock, and her to'frail is covered at high water. A large part of her cargo, including all the meat and live stock, has been saved. The salvage is still proceeding.

The last betting in the race for the Lincolnshire handicap was twelve to one against Wallenstein, and one hundred to one against Parole.

Duckson's colliery, at High Blantyre, near Glasgow, is disabled from fire, from a gas explosion. One thousand men are thrown out of employment by the disaster. One death has resulted from the explosion.

At a meeting of the central Arctic committee to-day a resolution was passed appointing May, 1881, as the time for the sailing of the new British Arctic expedition.

This morning's papers publish a letter from Lord Derby to Lord Sefton, liberal, members of the house of peers, informing him that Lord Derby will in the future rank himself among the liberals.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

J. B. Weaver, manager of the Anglo-American cable company, writes in reply to an inquiry concerning the laying of another cable during the coming summer: "I am now negotiating a contract for two cables, one from Valentia to Heart's Content, with a new line of outer covering for its protection in deep sea, and the second from Placentia to Sidney, touching at St. Pierre, containing at least three conducting wires, with an exceptionally heavy outer covering, weighing seven tons per knot, and the shore ends of a heavy type."

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 15.—In the senate this afternoon a debate took place on the second reading of Ferry's education bill. M. Pelletan moved that clause seven be reinserted in the bill. Premier DeFreycinet said: "Despite our wish for conciliation we have not again brought forward clause seven in a new form because we think the original draft was already a compromise. The clause having been rejected, it only remains for us to appiy the existing laws." M Pelletan's motion was rejected by a vote of 149 to 132. The entire bill as amended was then adopted—yeas 187, nays 103. In consequence of M DeFreycinet's firm declaration, it is probable that the left will renounce their intended interpellation in the chamber of deputies. At a meeting of the left centre it was resolved to demand the application of existing laws to religious confraternities.

M. George DeCassagnac, son of the late M. Gromer DeCassagnac, has been elected member of the chamber of deputies for Mirande, department of Gers.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, March 15.—The Standard this morning says: "Information has been received here of a rupture between France and Madagascar, in consequence of a misunderstanding between the French consul and the government of the island. The consul has hauled down his flag and appealed to his government for support."

GERMANY.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, March 15.—The Standard's Berlin dispatch says: "The pope having made concessions that the names of priests appointed to livings are henceforth to be officially communicated by the bishops to the secular authorities, peace between Berlin and the vatican has become possible. About one thousand vacant livings will be refilled, and some vexatious clauses of the ecclesiastical laws will be repealed."

MILITARY MATTERS.

HORACE BRADLEY, our gifted young sketch artist, is making a fine collection of war-pictures, including headquarters of distinguished generals, McPherson memorial, old battle-fields, and McPherson barracks.

COLONEL HUNT, Lieutenant Colonel Dent and Major Arnold, of the Fifth artillery, are generals by brevet. Captain Guenther is a brevet colonel and Captains Land Major Closson) Kessel, Baldridge and Beck are brevet lieutenant-colonels. Captains Rawls, Randolph, Kinzie and McConnell are brevet majors. Lieutenants Crabb, Fremden, Robinson, Day and Wells are brevet captains.

"CHELSEA," the special correspondent of the Boston Saturday Evening Express, in his letter from Atlanta, has this to say of the defences of the city during the late war: "General sherman found it hard work to capture Atlanta, as the defences were of the most perfect and durable character. Much of the credit of this is due to Colonel L. P. Grant, the venerable and efficient general superintendent of the Atlanta and West Point railroad. He was born near Winterport (then Frankfort,) some twelve miles below Bangor, Maine, and came to Atlanta with the late J. Edgar Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, who was then a railroad engineer. Colonel Grant superintended the construction of the confederate works about Atlanta, and both General Sherman and General Johnston say they were worthy of the best yankee skill."

PERSONAL POLITICS

COMMANDING PUBLIC ATTENTION.

The Rumors of Mr. Stephens's Resignation Prove a Myth—A Visit to the Great Commoner, in Which He Expresses His Surprise at the Versatility of the Press.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—For several days it has been reported on the streets that a considerable amount of unpleasantness existed between Mr. Stephens and Speaker Randall, growing out of the debate on the adoption of the new rules. On that occasion Mr. Stephens asked the unanimous consent of the house to make a ten minute speech to state his reasons why he should vote for the abolition of the rule allowing riders to be tacked on appropriation bills, and a number of democrats objected. A vote was taken and Mr. Stephens was allowed to vote, the republicans and some democrats voting for him. The rumor has it that Mr. Stephens felt very sore over the treatment he had received from his party friends, and that a few days after the democratic members of the committee on rules, of both branches of congress, held a caucus, to which Mr. Stephens was invited to be present, but that he wrote a sharp letter to Mr. Randall, who is chairman of the committee on rules, declining to be present on account of the manner in which he had been treated by the democrats. It was further said that his action was criticized by the members of the committee, and that Mr. Stephens, hearing of it, wrote another letter to Speaker Randall conditionally indicating his disposition to resign his seat in congress, in view of all the circumstances. These rumors found their way into the newspapers.

I called on Mr. Stephens to know if he intended to resign, and learn his reasons. He declared the reports unfounded, and utterly false, and could not account for the persistent effort of some newspaper writers to continually lie about him and on him. He said he did attend the meeting, that he did not write such letters to Speaker Randall, and that he had not threatened to resign.

Mr. Stephens said to me that he regretted exceedingly the want of harmony in the Georgia delegation, and the appearance of estrangement among some of them. That such things did not exist before the war in congress, though some were whigs and some democrats, but that all felt proud of the effort of any member from the state as reflecting honor upon Georgia. The rumor of Mr. Stephens's resigning may have grown out of the fact that Mr. Stephens has frequently said that he did not know that he would be a candidate for re-election. He has said as much to me. He is quite unwell, having been ill only a couple of days last week, but is now up.

Kellogg demands a committee to investigate the charges made in the newspapers that he was a party to the attempt to blackmail Senator Hill, using Jessie Raymond as the tool. He swears he had nothing to do with it, and denounces the newspaper men for giving publicity. Nevertheless, I have seen affidavits made by men here who say they know the fact that his friends did it with his knowledge and consent.

The woman lawyer, Belva A. Lockwood, has come to the front through the radical papers here, charging Senator Hill with another affair, as a retort to his threat to prosecute her for conspiracy with Raymond in an attempt to blackmail. She has no character for veracity to lose, and nobody credits her statement. It is prompted by a spirit of malice and revenge, because this Raymond business brought to light her true character.

When Kellogg asked for a committee of five to investigate his connection with the Jesse Raymond case, Mr. Hill, to whom all eyes were turned when Kellogg ceased speaking, remained motionless. This surprised everybody. All expected he would instantly reply. When it became evident that he would hold his peace, Senator Thurman broke the silence, and in a few solemn sentences disapproving of the resolution introduced by Kellogg, said he would move to table it. Mrs. Belva Lockwood's dirty letter contains a number of new charges against Mr. Hill, but when his attention was called to it, he promptly branded it as "Nothing but a batch of falsehoods." He regards it as a desperate attempt at defamation, utterly malicious, and unworthy of notice beyond a simple denial of its truth.

Jessie Raymond recently made a clean breast of it to a couple of reporters, confessing that she was paid $30 for denying her original statement, and though she had placed her case in a bad light and cast a blot upon Mrs. Lockwood's reputation as a lawyer, she was forced to it from actual want of the necessities of life. This is the last stratagem, which she does not deny tonight.

J. F. McMates, ex-Sheriff Leeds and others, of Senator Cameron's chieftains from Philadelphia, are at the Riggs house. Last night these parties had a conference with Senator Cameron, which lasted to a late hour. The conference was held at the Riggs house. It is said that Sheriff Leeds told Cameron that if there was a ballot at the Chicago convention Grant could not get the full Pennsylvania delegation, but that Blaine would certainly receive twelve votes at least. It is stated that in reply, Cameron said that his faith in the fact that Grant would be nominated remained unshaken that he did not believe that there would be a ballot, but that the nomination would be made by acclamation; that the advices he received were that Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri would declare for Grant, and that even though Blaine claimed the Indiana delegation, Grant would get the half of it; further, that he thought that Grant's nomination would be assured at least two weeks before the convention met.

SWAPPING HORSES.

The Scramble Over the Federal Patronage in Georgia.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I have no disposition to resort to newspaper card-writing for the purpose of correcting impressions that do not affect official or private character, but the following, taken from a column of editorial information in your paper of Friday morning last under the head of "The Ins and Outs," deserves some notice from me:

SWAPPING HORSES.

At first the parties fighting Colonel Farrow settled upon Mr. S. A. Darnell as his successor, and for a while the entire force under Collector Clarke, it is charged, were engaged in having letters written and endorsements signed urging the appointment of Darnell. As Farrow was obliged to have assistance in his office, he appointed Mr. Darnell his assistant. Darnell did not feel averse to getting an understanding of the affairs of the office for which he was thus slated, and he accepted. He very soon discovered the true inwardness of things, and at the same time found the perverse people growing lukewarm with regard to himself; whereupon he threw up his part of the game and gave away the conspiracy to the department. One Chase, who had been down to look in to the situation, disclosed Darnell's action to Clarke, and there was a prompt abandonment of Darnell from that instant.

Now, this does me aggravated injustice. As Farrow was obliged to have assistance in his office, he appointed Mr. Darnell" is an allusion, that conveys a false impression. Reference to "the office for which he was thus seated" would perhaps produce another false impression. What your reporter means when he states that I, discovering "the true inwardness of things, found the perverse people growing lukewarm," I do not pretend to know. When he states that I, on making the discovery above suggested, "threw up my part of the game and gave away the conspiracy to the department," he does that which would produce, upon the mind of an intelligent reader, the impression that I had been engaged in a conspiracy, and had betrayed it. I utterly repudiate any such insinuation. I have been a republican all my life, and I have believed that republicans should be appointed to office as long as republicans are in power. For political reasons only, I was opposed to the appointment of a democratic marshal of this state, though when it was done I did nothing to embarrass the president's choice, and have not to this day. I have been a party to no conspiracy to oust the marshal and I have "given away no conspiracy," as suggested. On the 10th day of February last I did write a letter to the honorable the attorney-general in reference to the opposition made to the reappointment of the present district-attorney Hon. Henry P. Farrow, of which letter the following is a copy:

U. S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., February 10, 1880.—Hon. Charles Devens, Attorney-General, Washington, D. C.—Sir: From a sense of duty, I desire to say a few words to you concerning the fight now being made against District-Attorney Farrow. Marshal Fitzsimons had been in office about one year when I became assistant United States attorney, and during that period I was in full sympathy with the opposition to his continuance in office. When I became assistant United States attorney, in January, 1879, I continued to sympathize with those who believed a republican should have been appointed, but I assumed a position of strict neutrality so far as the fight against District-Attorney Farrow was concerned, and I have maintained that position to this time, but I cannot, with honor, as I understand it, to myself, or justice to an honorable man, maintain that neutrality longer. I am fully satisfied that the fight against District-Attorney Farrow is directly the result of his refusal to join the opposition to the marshal, and that at any time until recently the fight against him would have been discontinued had he seen proper to favor that opposition to the marshal. I am furthermore satisfied that the charges of indifference on his part to the proper enforcement of the laws are unjust, for my official relations with him have confirmed my long-held opinion that he is not only personally honorable and honest, but energetic and faithful as an officer of the government. Fully satisfied of these things and seeing his character as an officer attacked and assertions without any foundation in truth made on his honorable past and his good name, I cannot longer remain a silent spectator of that which I know does him injustice. I could not, with honor to myself, it seems to me, remain in office with him longer, if I did not do him the justice to say what I have here stated.

And feeling satisfied of the consistency of the step I have taken, and of the truth of what I have written, I also feel it my duty to say that the charges made against both his personal and official integrity should be received and considered with caution. Very respectfully,

S. A. DARNELL, Ass't. United States Attorney.

In writing this letter, I did only that which I believed as an honorable man I should do. In it I "gave away" nothing, but stated what I believed to be the truth. I do not hesitate to say I believe I did right, and that under similar circumstances I would do the same thing again. Colonel Farrow has, in some degree, been my benefactor, and always my personal friend. Whether I make or lose friends in doing what I believe to be justice to him, I will not be an ingrate, and I am perfectly willing for those who know me to determine whether, from what I have stated, I have either engaged in or "given away" any conspiracy against the present marshal of Georgia.

S. A. DARNELL.

Atlanta, March 15, 1880.

A CHANGE OF BASE

Made by the Hoodlum Leaders of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—There was a large attendance at the sand lots this afternoon, including many of the respectable classes drawn thither by curiosity. Kearney took an entire new departure. He invited the leaders of the citizens' protective union to meet the leaders of the workingmen on the sand lots for an exchange of views, promising them a respectful hearing. He also informed his followers that the object of the citizens' union had been misapprehended; that they intended to use the association for the amelioration of the condition of the city for the good of the laboring classes and the restoration of prosperity. That some unscrupulous men had taken advantage of the movement to create the impression that violent measures against workingmen were intended, whereas, nothing of the kind was meant. His audience received his moral speech undemonstratively. At the Metropolitan temple this evening, Kalloch adopted Kearney's cue and spoke to similar effect. It is evident that the citizens' union is making its influence felt.

Judge Rix delivered a long opinion in the police court to-day in the case of Dennis Kearney, arrested upon the charge of using vulgar and threatening language against Spreckles. The court decided that Kearney was guilty, since his language had a tendency to provoke a breach of the peace. Sentence was reserved until to-morrow.

Chief of Police Crawley openly stated yesterday that he was responsible for Kearney's arrest, and that he would continue to arrest him for riotous or incendiary language as often as he used it.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the presidents of all the workingmen's clubs in the city, resolutions were offered declaring in unmistakeable language against Kearney, and declaring all sympathy with the sand lots agitators as well as with all the acts, expressions or harangues tending to bring the workingmen's organization into disrepute.

A conference of great importance in its bearing upon the present condition of affairs in this city, was held at

The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 16, 1880.

THE states were called yesterday in the house for bills and resolutions, and Mr. Buckner of Missouri presented the best one of the whole lot. His resolution calls for the adjournment of congress on the 24th day of May.

THE Courtney-Haalan business is to be renewed. They have agreed to row on the 19th of May, but the names of the unfortunate sheet of water and town are not given. Mr. Courtney does not, it is thought, intend to row. He uses a saw well, however.

THE people of Petersburg and of the adjacent country are troubled by a new and fatal disease. They call it black measles. It has reached proportions that alarm the section in which it has appeared, but there seems to be no reason to apprehend any great extension of the poison.

ADVERTISERS in the cotton states should not overlook the enormous increase in circulation that has come to THE CONSTITUTION within the past year. Its lists have far outgrown all statements of advertising agents, and the circulation of THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is not exceeded in the cotton states except possibly by that of the Galveston News. The circulation of THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is now unrivalled in the entire south.

THE citizens' protective union of San Francisco—a big name for a vigilance committee—is getting in its work. Its determined stand has already brought Kearney and Kalloch to a more reasonable frame of mind. They now talk peace and the need of order, and the advisability of an interchange of opinion. The crisis is probably passed, and Chinatown and the city will resume its normal condition. It has been for several weeks a magazine in which there was imminent danger a match might be dropped that would destroy the town.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS gave utterance to some healthy sentiments yesterday on the subject of free paper and free type on presenting the memorial of some Illinois publishers. He declared himself in favor of tariff reform; and, as that is not at present possible, he urged the immediate repeal of the duties on all articles that are essential in the publishing business. The big senator from Illinois struck pay dirt in this matter; for the men who are being squeezed by the paper and type manufacturers will not forget those who stood by them in the contest with monopoly.

THE people of this country are more or less familiar with the nature of the suffering in Ireland and Silesia; but it is hardly known at all that there is even a greater famine in the large provinces of Sertao and Ceara in the northern part of Brazil. For three years in these hot equatorial provinces there has been no rainy season. The first year the crops failed and the cattle died for want of food and water. The second year, as there were no crops, there was a great exodus, nearly a million famine-stricken peasants leaving their homes for the seaport towns and other localities where relief was furnished. It is estimated that 150,000 died by the wayside, and among those who reached the towns fever and small-pox broke out with terrible results, 808 deaths being reported daily in the one city of Fortaleza. The government ordered relief works and issued notes to the amount of $30,000,000, which, however, soon failed to be of much value because of the poor financial condition of the government. Out of a population of 900,000 in the province of Ceara, 200,000 have died of starvation and 300,000 of pestilence. The latest advices from Brazil show that the drouth still continues; the government is still feeding 250,000 persons at work on the various relief works; but as the state treasury has been drained and its credit exhausted, government aid must, it is said, soon be withdrawn. The trouble is greatly aggravated by the want of transportation; and if the government would give the starving people relief by building some much-needed railroads, it would not only mitigate the existing suffering, but be in a position to prevent similar distress in the future.

Preparing for the Campaign.

In another column will be found a call for a meeting of the democratics tate executive committee in this city on the 30th instant. Judge Lester urges the members of the committee to attend the meeting, and his urgency is no greater than the importance of the meeting justifies. The party has entrusted to the state committee the preparatory work of the campaign, and no member of it should fail to be present at the coming meeting without a very good excuse. No member can honorably be absent without the best excuse, because important questions will come up at the meeting for decision. The committee will be called upon to decide whether one or two conventions shall be held this year—what the basis of representation shall be, the time and place of meeting, and in general terms to take steps to put the party in good fighting order. Chairman Lester also very properly says: "Let us have no proxies." The party did not place the management of its affairs between conventions in the hands of Tom, Dick and Harry. It selected certain men to do the work, and it expects those men to fulfill the trust imposed upon them—a trust by the way that they have not declined, and that they are therefore in honor bound to discharge in person. We hope to see a full attendance on the 30th inst., and such action taken as will lead to the retention of Georgia at the head of the democratic column.

Cincinnati and the South.

The great road that a great city has built is now ready to carry all that come, goods or passengers, and the effects of the new trunk line will soon be felt, at least in the central south. The rich city that is situated just across a well-bridged river from the southern states has heretofore been excluded from those states by the devices of railway managers and the activity of rivals; but to-day it has free access to a good part of the south on its own terms, and will be able to reach perhaps all sections of it in as quick time and by as easy grades as any city of the northwest can command. It is foolish to say that this will work no changes in trade. Cincinnati is the richest city in the northwest, St. Louis not excepted. It is a manufacturing as well as a commercial center. It has cheap coal, water transportation and an abundance of capital. It has merchants of established reputation and superior facilities. To say that Cincinnati will not, under such circumstances, get its share of southern trade is a mistake—a great mistake, as some people in other northwestern, if not in northeastern, cities will find out after a while. The large exension party that goes north to-night is the beginning of the new change, and we are glad that the merchants of the cotton states have freely joined this excursion tendered by Cincinnati and its great road. They will thus be enabled to meet the business men of that city, to ascertain the advantages they have to offer, and to lay a foundation for future trade relations. Cincinnati has put a vast sum in her new railroad, and it is certain that she will not let any city or any combination deprive her of the advantages that she is entitled to. The city is too rich and too enterprising to permit that. She has the good will of the southern people, and we hope she will go on conquering from this time until all monopoly is banished, and reasonable rates and facilities are everywhere established throughout the cotton states.

A GERMAN paper nominates Adolph Pantz for president; but is it to be supposed that the country will put this man on right in the presence of the ladies?.

THE efforts of LeDuc and his friends to promote the culture of the tea plant savors less of Mulberry Sellers than other projects of the agricultural department. Tea has been cultivated successfully in Georgia for a period covering thirty years. There is no secret about the method of cultivating it, and our people fail to do so for precisely the same reason that induces them to sell hides, red oak bark and sumach to the north and buy leather in return at an advance of two or three hundred per cent. It is not lack of capital, nor a lack of energy, but lack of inclination. As a section, we despise the odor of tan-vats.

IT is mighty early in the campaign, but they do say that Bill Chandler has got mud on his socks.

THE programme is that Grant is to go to New Orleans and thence to Denver. Does any prominent politician, of the republican way of keeping his accounts, desire to lay a small wager that Grant doesn't make a complete tour of the south, winding up the hippodrome at Richmond?

THE row between the republicans in Albany, New York, is fast assuming the proportions of a riot.

JOHN SHERMAN says he is not using his position to advance his presidential prospects. This is literally and exactly true; but he has tried hard enough to use it for that purpose.

ST. MARY'S RIVER is a mighty small stream, but it drowned out the Sherman boom in Georgia.

THERE is no more amiable man in the United States than Mr. Dana, of the Sun. He has actually announced that he will support John Kelly in preference to Grant. The explanation of this is that Mr. Dana is not a genuine democrat.

ENGLAND will probably leave it to the United States to succor Ireland while she relieves the famine in the Ottoman empire. This sort of charity is high-toned.

ISN'T it about time for some of the organs to insinuate that they can perceive the hand of Mr. Tilden in the events of the period? A republican editor, at a loss for a subject, always gives the political conversation this turn.

THE color line is drawn in Washington between Black and Greene.

"WHERE do all these democratic liars 'come from?'" inquires an organ. Softly, dear sir, softly. They are reformed republicans. They will improve in their democracy.

IN Virginia, the old-fashioned whisky punch has taken the place of the Moffatt bell punch. It is not to be denied that the former contains more unadorned politics than the latter.

As usual THE CONSTITUTION was the first to announce that the Central had obtained control of the Western and Atlantic railroad. We trust our esteemed contemporary, the Savannah News, will not take the trouble to doubt the authenticity of the information. We have other valuable information salted down which we may use as the season advances.

THEODORE THOMAS seems to be of the opinion that the Cincinnati college of music is as sweetly inharmonious as a car load of hungry hogs. And everybody will agree that Theodore's judgment is good.

IT is said that the number of failures and suspensions for the month of February is the smallest which has been reported for any one month for many years.

OUR genial and esteemed contemporary, the Burlington Hawkeye, will please observe that Senator Hill is loaded. Isn't it terrible that these slave-driving southerners won't allow themselves to be bullied by blackmailers and other members of the republican communion? There ought to be some law passed to bring them to terms.

THE statement is made that Edmunds has no conscience. This makes no difference. He is republican enough to steal one whenever he feels the need of it.

EVERYBODY that attracts public attention by making an ass of himself either has a book ready to print or is preparing to lecture. Murray, the buck-board preacher—well, Murray is writing a book.

POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

TILDEN can console himself that his boom is all right in Georgia, or was at last accounts.

THE Gainesville Eagle thinks "there is out-cropping all along the line a strong feeling in favor of Joseph E. Brown for governor."

A COLUMBUS Times correspondent puts in motion a vigorous boom in favor of Judge Warner for governor.

THE republicans of Dougherty county met last Saturday and endorsed Grant for the presidency.

HON. W. E. SMITH is home from congress on a visit. He is for Tilden, and thinks he will be nominated. He says Tilden is the only man on the continent who can beat Grant.

GOVERNOR BROWN and his brother, James R. Brown, were serenaded in Albany, and both made excellent speeches to the assemblage of stalwart democrats.

THE Rome Courier warmly indorses and puts forward the motion to make Judge John W. H. Underwood, of Rome, the next governor of Georgia.

THERE is speculation among the people to know what title and fortune will fall to the lot of the genial Judge Lochrane under the rule of Ulysses I.

AN Albany News letter from Atlanta boosts Colonel W. H. Hulsey, for congress from this district, and thinks the party "will have to nominate him to get rid of him." That sounds unkind.

TOM BLODGETT got a Camden county radical meeting to resolve against John Sherman for "appointing the basest and vilest of men, political tricksters, dishonest wire-pullers, etc.," to office. Now comes the chief of the appointment division saying that Blodgett was appointed by Mr. Sherman and "removed because it was afterwards discovered that he is exactly the kind of man described in his own resolutions."

IN his speech in Albany the other night Hon. James R. Brown, of Cherokee, said: "I advise—(ask pardon—don't think a man from the seventh congressional district ought to think of advising this people.") [Laughter and cheers.] Felt ashamed of himself for being in such bad company up there, but couldn't help it. He was not one of them if he was from among them. [Cheers and laughter.] "But I will say we must have organization. Aught else is a blow at the great cause for which every true and good citizen is arming. Activity, concert of action, unceasing vigilance, strong, powerful organization are the only salvation of this country."

IN GENERAL.

—Lord Derby has at last openly joined the liberal party.

—Mr. Seymour's boom has disappeared altogether—worked up into cheese probably.

—Many ladies in Paris have abandoned the riding habit, and go boldly to the bois in semi-masculine attire.

—Strawberries hawked about the streets in a blinding snow-storm was the novel spectacle presented in Baltimore last week.

—"The Woman Who Bites," by H. Lucenay, is the title of a new romance "destined to make a sensation."

—"Mamma, what are twins made for?" Her precious brother replied: "So that cannibals may eat philopœnas."—Syracuse Herald.

—The cardinal archbishop of Paris is poorer as to temporal matters than the bishop of Sodor and Man, the poorest of English bishoprics.

—James G. Birney in 1841 polled only 62 300 votes, and did not carry a state, but those votes defeated Henry Clay, who polled 1,299,055 votes, and carried eleven states out of twenty-six.

—The trosseau of Miss Bessie Evarts, who is to marry Mr. Edward Perkins, of Boston, in June, is being prepared by the same modiste who made Nellie Grant's bridal outfit.

—James: Yours received. It is called a drop curtain, because when it goes down the boys go out for a drop of something, a custom handed down from the days of Shakspeare.—Marathon Independent.

—The oldest editor in the country is supposed to be Mr. Philip R. Freas, who founded the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph, a weekly, fifty years ago, and has edited every issue of the paper during the entire period.

—The importations of dry goods at the port of New York were 50 per cent larger in last January and February than in the corresponding months last year, or $22,203,-019 for the two months in 1880 and $15,-551,534 in 1879 The largest increase is in flax goods, whose importation has doubled.

—The inauguration of the new crematorium at Milan took place on December 26, under the presidency of Dr. de Coristoforis, who is president of the society. The members of the society now number more than 200. During the three years it has existed forty-eight cremations have taken place.

—Upon what slender threads
Hang gum-elastic things,
A button here,
Another near,
A pin put there,
A hook elsewhere;
And breaks in some of these
Is whence the trouble springs.

—Queen Margaret, of Italy, is said to look apathetic, dull, and ill; her violent attacks of hysteria are over, but her cheerfulness has not returned. At the recent opening of the Italian parliament the pale queen was dressed entirely in white—even her mantle was of white satin richly embroidered in gold.

—In 17 states the governor is elected for four years, in two for three years, in 17 for two years, in two for one year. Twenty-one states elect senators for four years, one for three years, 14 for two years, two for one year. Thirty states elect a house of representatives only once in two years, eight annually. In 25 states there are biennial sessions of the legislature; in 13, annual sessions.

—At the democratic national convention, held four years ago at St. Louis, there were seven candidates. Tilden received 403½ votes on the first ballot; it required 492 to nominate. On the second ballot Tilden received 508 votes, and was declared the nominee. Of the other candidates Hancock received 95 votes on the first ballot and 60 on the last. Bayard had 38 votes on the first ballot, but declined to 11 on the second.

—Which knows the more about conjugal love—the pope, or Alexander Dumas, fils? In his latest address to "the patriarchs, primates, archbishops, and bishops" of the Roman Catholic church, Leo XIII. says: "Special heed must be taken that marriages be not lightly contracted with non-Catholics, for it is hardly to be hoped that minds at variance on the subject of religion, will agree in other things." But in his recent book on divorce Dumas asserts that if a woman devotedly loves her husband she will unconsciously and irresistibly adopt his religious belief.

—Mr. George Augustus Sala, who has reached San Francisco in the course of his journeyings, is quoted by the Alta as saying: "Half the blood in my veins is southern and southern American; that is to say, my mother was a native of Demerara, British Guinea, and my sympathies would naturally, from a social point of view, be with the genial and kindly people of the south. With the respective politics of the north and south I have nothing whatever to do. Seventeen years ago, during your war, I burned my fingers severely by meddling with American politics; as the burnt child dreads the fire, I do not intend to risk my fingers again. This, however, I can candidly and conscientiously say, that as an English journaliat whom the northern people have no great reason to love, I was received in all the great northern and eastern cities with an unvarying and generous courtesy, while in the south the welcome extended to myself and wife was more than generous, more than courteous—its was affectionate."

—The chain-mail vest which is said to have saved General Melikoff from Vladetski's bullet, has for many generations past been a common article of wear with the leading personages of Europe, the most notable examples being Oliver Cromwell, Gustavus, of Sweden, the present czar and Louis XVI. In the middle ages these mail-coats were known as "Milan shirts," and greatly esteemed for the fineness of their workmanship. A famous Italian guerrilla, who went into the battle of Ravenna thus equipped was found dead with the links of his mail still unbroken, though the bones beneath it were completely shattered by the force of the death blow. A "bullet-proof" vest of this kind was offered by a speculator to the duke of Wellington, who got rid of him in a very characteristic fashion. Bidding the man put it on, he called the sentry outside to load with ball-cartridge and come up at once; but the visitor's confidence in his invention did not apparently extend to the testing of it on his own person, for he took to his heels at once.

How to Choose a Home.

Sanitary Engineer and Plumber.

As this is the time when houses are leased, some suggestions suitable for cutting out and pasting in the hat may be useful to expectant householders:

1. Select the cheapest location for your home, without regard to its healthfulness. If there is malaria in the neighborhood, that is so common a thing as hardly to be avoided; besides, the duty on quinine has been removed and drug stores are handy everywhere.

2. If you intend building a house, a site on made land is about as convenient as any, and it will be easier to dig the cellars.

3. If about leasing a house give the preference to one built by a speculator on a building loan, as it will be more likely to be of uniform size, and the carpets and furniture will fit more easily. You need not examine the house throughout with any care, because a few months will demonstrate its weak points without any trouble.

4. A narrow street, with a northern exposure and plenty of shade, is desirable, as too much sunlight spoils the carpets and causes a glare.

5. Be sure to get a brown stone front, as it is all the style. Chocolate-colored curtains in the windows will insure a harmonious g oom to the front. The more lambrequins and curtains, the less dust and light will enter.

If the first floor is handsomely trimmed in hard wood, that will compensate for poor plumbing; your fashionable callers will only see the parlor floor—they are not apt to examine the water-closet or bath room. If your children get sick it will assist to employ the multitude of young men now graduating from our medical colleges.

In fact, it is style you want, not sanitary surroundings.

Business Prospects at the South.

Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

The south is advancing rapidly. Now that the whites have to make their own living, they see and feel the necessity of having proper implements to cultivate and improve their country; railroads and canals, to facilitate all commercial transactions; mills and factories, to manufacture all they can at home; schools and colleges, that they can educate their children, which will assist them in developing all their resources of industry. These are all coming, and will only take time to be brought to perfection. The south should excel in successful agriculturists, because they can work the year round on their farms, and stock does not need the care or shelter that it has to have in the north. In the central and southern localities they can cut two crops a year—one as a green crop to enrich the soil. Success awaits the immigrant in proportion to his industrial and economical habits. It was formerly an opinion that the climate was a bar to any extensive use of white labor. It has been fully tested and acknowledged that labor in the open air is feasible in all portions of the south, except in the very low, swampy, and malarious localities. The white labor is increasing in the rural districts every year, while negro labor is decreasing. As the negroes like to be together, they prefer working in towns and villages; consequently the towns and villages are overstocked with negro labor, and the laboring classes of the whites are flocking to the country—so now there are many localities where the work is done wholly by the whites.

Southern Manufactures.

New York Herald.

A gentleman interested in southern progress writes to the Herald to say, by way of supplement to an editorial published in these columns several days ago, that cotton manufacturing has advanced so at the south that now there are nearly seven hundred thousand spindles in operation. We are glad to lay this information before our readers, and to hope for the time when we may give figures tenfold more flatteriug to southern thrift and adaptiveness. There are various other directions in which the natural wealth of the south may be enhanced by home manufactures; for instance, there is no reason why a country full of wood and iron should send elsewhere for nearly all of her agricultural implements, furniture and household be-

longings. Every triumph of ingenuity and labor over raw material is an honor to those who achieve it; it places them in hearty sympathy with men of action everywhere, and increases that sense of independence which is just as valuable and noble in one walk of life as another. It is impossible for an individual or a people to be largely dependent without also being discontented and stupefied, and the south is the last portion of the United States that has any need to be in such condition.

Horatio Seymour's Declining Years.

Washington Dispatch Cincinnati Commercial.

Being in Utica recently, your correspondent took pains to inquire of his friends and neighbors as to the attitude of Horatio Seymour with reference to the widespread movement to make him the democratic candidate for the presidency. It appears that Mr. Seymour is beginning to feel the weight of his years, and the weakness of age growing upon him. His health is generally good, and as long as his methodical life is not broken in upon he does not show evidence of decay, but under the slightest excitement his nervous system gives way, he is unable to sleep, he loses his appetite and the quiet dignity and self-poise that have always distinguished him give place to a fretful anxiety and childish petulence. For this reason his friends protect him from all approaches, prevent his taking upon exciting topics and drive newspaper interviewers and other curious intruders away from Deerfield. It is said that if Mr. Seymour should spend the evening in political discussion it would entirely destroy his sleep for the following night. All the newspaper interviews that have been published have been "doctored up" by his friends and put out for a purpose.

Newspaper Postage.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The present mail laws for newspapers were enacted when congress was mad, and bad as they are, they are not near so bad as many members proposed, and would have liked to have enacted. The newspapers had made a row about the franking privilege which constrained congress to cut it off. It was done under coercion, and congress was mad about it. They made another row about congress raising the salary of members and giving back pay. This compelled many to disgorge, and this made them madder. The readjustment of newspaper and other postage was up at that time, and congress fixed it so as to compel the publishers of the papers of general circulation to pay postage in advance. This put all the payment of postage on the publisher. But as the country papers had not offended in this way, and as each member had his pets in these, congress made these free of the mails within their respective counties. It came near putting the rate of postage much higher in addition to this. The present postal law, as to newspapers, stands a monument of spite-work and favoritism. To make the privilege even all should be made free of the mails.

Can Be But One Rule.

New York World.

It is a fact, and there is nothing left for us to do but loyally to accept the fact as it stands, that of nine justices, five of them can, for the time being, make the constitution mean very much what these five may see fit to make it mean. Worse than this, any political party which holds the president and congress can "pack" the court to make the const tution mean what the executive and legislative branches may wish it to mean. But nevertheless the court, when it has spoken, must be obeyed! It is for the interest of society and of all well regulated business affairs that there be an end of controversy and of litigation! There can be but one rule in these things for good citizens. Hitz John Potter's case, for example, had been carefully reviewed by a military court, and the decision of that court ought to be acquiesced in for a similar reason!

The Railroad Commission.

Americus Republican.

It is the opinion of one of our Southwestern railroad men, expressed on last Thursday, that the railroads will not submit to the reduction made on the freights by the commissioners. We would like to know if the railroads will proceed, as of yore, to charge as they please irrespective of the law. Banks do; or at least they take risks in that direction by obliging private parties not to aid the state by obstructing pleas in law to punish the transgression or infraction of the law. We cannot see any remedy but to ambide the law and cut the wages of officials, live cheaper, like other people, and work for less wages. It will go hard with the railroad managers and they will die hard, but that is the best way we wot of at present.

Pistols and Whisky.

Charleston News and Courier.

The gentleman who writes to us from Laurens, urging us to continue the fight against pistols and whisky, may rest assured that we shall do everything in our power to bring about a better condition of things in the state. The co-operation of the country newspapers in this matter would be of inestimable value. These newspapers are near to their public, and their appeals would perhaps have more effect than anything that we can say. We agree with our Laurens friend in the opinion that the terrible evils that now exist will be abated, if every newspaper in South Carolina, every minister of religion, and every woman is interested in the cause.

Garcelon Coming to Georgia.

New York Tribune.

A report is circulating in Maine that Garcelon thinks of leaving the state and taking up his residence in Georgia. His medical practice has been nearly annihilated by his political career, and he thinks he could build up a new one in the south quicker than in any less congenial section. He is right. The south will welcome him as a brother and display that pride in his political thimble rigging which Maine so coldly withholds. If he is going, he would show wisdom by starting before Mr. Hale's committee gets hold of him.

Let the Great Question be Settled.

New York Sun.

The great question is whether the early traditions of the republic—and that means republican institutions—shall be preserved or not. We never before had the question of a president to a third term. That is an entirely new proposition. Undoubtedly it is a step in the direction of a monarchial government to elect a president for a third time. Shall such a thing happen? It never occurred before—shall it occur now? The question may as well be settled now. Are we to have a republic or a monarchy? What do the American people say to this question?

Upright Judges.

New York Herald.

It is not pleasant to find all the republican judges on one side and two democratic judges on the other; but long experience has taught the country that judical responsibility is no cure for party bias. Had there been a majority of democrats on the bench of the supreme court this decision would, no doubt, have been the other way.

As to Osculation.

Kansas City Times.

Agnes Herndon's kiss isn't to be compared with Emma Abbott's kiss. It hasn't the genuine ring about it. It lacks the divine afflatus. Abbott's kiss reminds one of the gurgle of maple sap out of the nozzle of a five-gallon demijon. Herndon's kiss sounds like the explosion of a paper peanut bag.

Republicanism in Missouri,

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The republican party of Missouri is not much larger than a bar of soap after a hard day's washing, and now it has gone and split itself right in the middle. If this schism is not healed the democrats will be compelled to "choose-up" and divide off in order to have something to fight this fall.

John Logan an Eruptive Senator.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

John Logan's great four-day speech has made him the most eruptive gentleman in the senate. He is in a sort of volcanic state and the slightest occasions cause him to break out with great vehemence. He now makes from eight to ten small speeches per day.

Even an Empire Has Troubles.

Philadelphia Times.

One of the most solemn difficulties under the empire is going to be to find a place somewhere near the size of Roscoe Conkling. The ordinary glitter and pomp of imperialism will not begin to answer his purpose.

As Sure as He Lives.

New Albany (Ind.) Ledger-Standard.

It is rank treachery and base ingratitude to desert Tilden under the present circumstances. The people will not do it. He will receive the democratic nomination just as sure as he lives.

Commerce and the Canal.

Chicago Times.

About the Panama canal, President Hayes is over-anxious that America should play dog in the manger. If commerce wants that canal, it will laugh Mr. Hayes and his naval tubs to scorn.

Mr. Tilden Very Robust.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is out exercising on horseback every day, presenting a charming picture of physical robustitude.

Not Going to Resign.

Augusta Chronicle.

Our friends need not have the least particle of uneasiness about Mr. Stephens. He is not going to resign.

Just for Fun.

Sedalia Democrat.

Just for the fun of the thing won't some of Grant's friends just step forward and pledge him against a fourth term?

Eugenie's Pilgrimage.

MARGARET J. PRESTON.

Cold, cynic world, stand thou aside,
And let the sore bereavon one
Weep out her heartbreak o'er her son,
Right on the sod where, in his pride
Of life and love, he died.

Dare not, with chiding word or thought,
To count it a weak woman's whim,
That she may live again with him,
His last of earth, if ah! but sought
The presence consecrated spot.

To walk the very dock where he
Had watched the far horizon's edge;
To lean above the vessel's ledge,
And gaze into the mystery
Of the unfathomable sea;

To hail that fatal coast through fast,
Thick coming tears: to hear them say,
"This was his seat on such a day."
And, "Here he mounted when he passed
To that reconnaissance—his last;"

His very latest path to trace
Across the blinding tropic sand,
Into the heart of Zululand
And halt right in the open place
Where he had halted, for a space;

To watch the reedy jungle where
The savage ambush waiting lay,
Ere turning like a stag at bay,
He saw from out the hidden lair
The assegai's flash high in the air;

To lift her face to the same sky
He looked his last on—catch the breath
With which he breathed her name in death—
Then faint upon the sod, and lie
As he did—(could she only die!)

'Tis well! 'Tis best that she should strain
Her anguish to its utmost throe,
Until there be no deeps of woe,
No remnant less of maddening pain,
Left for her after grief to drain.

Ah, cynics, every gibe withhold!
Whate'er was hurt with lightning stroke,
Or mortal man, or stalwart oak,
Or even a lifeless statue's mold,
Was sacred in the days of old!

—Rev. Wm. H. Chapman, Pastor of M. E. Church, Georgetown, D. C., writes: "Having had an opportunity to test the excellent qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, I hesitate not to say, it is the best remedy I have ever used in my family."

—Unless the food is properly prepared in the stomach it becomes corrupt and poisons the system it is intended to nourish. Dyspepsia, and its accompaniments are bad breath, headache, constipation, jaundice, pain in the shoulder, cough, dizziness, sour stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms. Simmons Liver Regulator is the best remedy ever discovered for these ailments. It acts mildly, effectually, and, being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury.

"My wife has suffered for many years with indigestion and Dyspepsia. I must admit after trying everything else recommended to me, I tried your Regulator—in three days after taking it according to your directions (teaspoonful after each meal), she has been in perfect health; she does not suffer at all, and can eat anything she wants without any of her previous symptoms.

"W. C. SUBERS,
Jeweler, Bainbridge, Ga.
mar16 d&w1t

What a Pity

That the otherwise beautiful girl should have such bad teeth. And all because she did not use SOZODONT. It costs so little to buy it considering the good it does, and its benefits stretch out into her future life. Poor girl. mar16 dtues thur sat&w1t

FUNERAL NOTICE.

CORPUT—The friends and acquaintances of Major and Mrs. Max Corput are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of their infant son, Roy Orme, at the Cemetery at eleven o'clock a. m., March 16th, 1880.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

By W. C. Morris & Co.
D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.
Auction Sale of Valuable
GROCERIES,
TO BE CONTINUED
TO-DAY, 10 O'CLOCK,
At P. W. Lynch's, 56 Decatur street.

THE BEST PORTION OF THE STOCK TO BE sold, such as Canned Goods, Hams, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Show Cases, Platform and Counter Scales, Tobacco, and other valuable goods worthy the attention of buyers.
mar16—d1t

MACHINERY FOR SALE!
1 Good Breaker & Finisher Wool Card, 450 feet 3-ply 2 1-2 in. Rubber Hose with Brass coplings.
O. S. PORTER,
541 feb27—d1m Covington, Ga.

G. W. ADAIR.....Auctioneer

Guardian's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM THE Court of Ordinary of Whitfield county (which has jurisdiction of the guardianship) granted after notice that application therefor had been published according to law, will be sold on the premises hereinafter described (said order authorizing sale on the premises), on the first Tuesday of April next, within the legal hours of sale, at 2:30 o'clock sharp in the afternoon (after reading notice at City Hall, as required by law), the following real estate, the property of my ward, Katie B. Smith, viz:

Twelve subdivisions, numbered from 5 to 16 consecutively, of a lot known in the plan of the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., as lot number (10) ten, lying between Rolling Mill (now Pitman's avenue), Irwin, Jackson and Houston streets, in said city; said twelve lots lying together in one plat, fronting on said streets as follows: On Pitman avenue 545 feet, on Irwin street 616 feet, on Jackson street 200 feet, and on Houston street 321 feet. Said property now divided into twenty-two lots, as will be shown per revised plat on day of sale. Terms—One-half cash, balance in 12 months, with 8 per cent interest. For further particulars apply to G. W. Adair, Real Estate Agent, or MRS. J. J. KENNEDY,
79 mar5—d&w4w Guardian.

By W. C. MORRIS & CO.
D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.
Executor's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—IN PURSUance of the last will and testament of Wm. L. Baldwin, late of said county, deceased, will be sold before the court house door in said county of Fulton, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in April next, all the real estate belonging to the estate of said Wm. L. Baldwin, deceased, to-wit: the house and lot upon which said Wm. L. Baldwin lived at the time of his death; said house and lot fronting on Frazier street in the city of Atlanta, said house containing four good rooms, and the house and lot adjoining the said house and lot before mentioned fronting on Frazier street, containing three good rooms, and a small house and lot on the corner of Frazier and Clarke streets, fronting both Clarke and Fraziersreets, in the 14th district of the said county of Fulton, being a portion of land lot No. (53) fifty-three; said sale being made for the purpose of distribution among the legatees of said estate. Terms of sale—Half cash, and balance due 1st November, 1880.
H. C. CHRISTIAN, Executor.
5 mar2—d1aw1w tues

Administrator's Sae

GEORGIA, GWINNETT COUNTY.—BY VIRtue of an order from the Court of Ordinary of said county, will be sold on the first Tuesday in April next, between the legal hours of sale, before the court-house door in the town of Alpharetta, Milton county, in said State, the following described lands belonging to the estate of Singleton G. Howell, deceased, to-wit:

Lots Nos. twenty-four (24), one hundred and seventy-nine (179), one hundred and eight (180), two hundred and thirteen (213), two hundred and fourteen (214), two hundred and fifteen (215), two hundred and fifty (250), two hundred and fifty-one (251), and two hundred and sixteen (216), and fractional parts of lots Nos. fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), and twenty (20). Said lots and fractional parts of lots containing five hundred and ten acres, more or less, (510), and adjoin lands of Jackson Graham, Harrison Summerour, and C. F. Howell.

Will be sold in connection with said lands, one-fourth interest in the Ferry on Chattahoochee river, known as Walts Ferry, which pays handsomely every year. Said farm has on it a good dwelling and tenant houses, and is a valuable farm. Persons desirous of making a profitable investment and securing a good home, will do well to examine this property before day of sale. Don't forget the day. Sold for the purpose of distribution. Terms Cash.
W. E. JONES,
Administrator.
February 21, 1880. 578 feb29—d1aw4w tues

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between Fay, Bruyn & John Moser, architects, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Bruyn from the firm. The business will hereafter be conducted by Calvin Fay and John Moser, under the firm name of Fay & John Moser, architects, who will settle all liabilities and make all collections for the old firm. Atlanta, Ga., eb. 23, 1880.
CALVIN FAY,
mar7—d1w JOHN MOSER.

WATKINS & JONES,
Grocers & Commission Merchants
And Dealers in
Corn, Oats, Flour, Bran, Meal, Hay, Fruits, and Country and Western Produce.
NO. 16 WEST MITCHELL STREET.
consignments solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed
jan18—d3m

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY
CURATINE
A VEGETABLE MEDICINE FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER & KIDNEYS.

CURATINE, For Blood Diseases.
CURATINE, For Liver Complaints.
CURATINE, For Kidney Diseases.
CURATINE, For Rheumatism.
CURATINE, For Scrofula Diseases.
CURATINE, For Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches, etc.

A medicinal compound of known value combining in one preparation the curative powers for the evils which produce all diseases of the *Blood*, the *Liver*, the *Kidneys*. Harmless in action and thorough in its effect. It is unexcelled for the cure of all *Blood Diseases* such as *Scrofula, Tumors, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Mercurial Poisoning*, also *Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Retention of Urine, etc.*

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

THE BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
BALTIMORE, Md.

Wholesale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta and Macon, Georgia.
63 nov15—d1y sat tues thur&wlynxr d'mtr

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—FULTON Court of Ordinary, March Term, 1880.—It is ordered by the Court that J. A. Richardson show cause at the regular term of this Court, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1880, why, in accordance with the foregoing petition, his letters of guardianship of C. R. and A. S. Buttsford be not revoked; and it further appearing by the return of the Sheriff, that said J. A. Richardson has removed out of the state, it is ordered that service be perfected by the publication of the foregoing order, according to the requirements of law.

Publication in the Atlanta Constitution once a week for four weeks.

In open Court this March 1, 1880.
DANIEL PITTMAN,
Ordinary Fulton County.
86 mar6—d1aw4w

WHOLESALE HATS AND STRAW GOODS.
W. S. DICKINSON. W. C. DICKINSON
W. S. DICKINSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
HATS AND STRAW GOODS,
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS,
All the leading styles in Men and Boys' in Fur, Wool and Straw on hand. We buy for cash. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. The Oldest Hat House in the City.
78 Pearl St., N. W. cor. Vine, CINCINNATI, OHIO
feb3—d2m tues sat 2dp

WHOLESALE GROCERIES, &c.
WM. GLENN & SONS,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
GROCERIES!
Immense Stock! Great Variety! Low Prices!
COFFEE—Rio, Santos, Laguayra, Java, Mocha.
SUGAR—New Orleans, Hard and Soft Refined.
SYRUP—New Orleans and Eastern.
RICE, TEAS, TOBACCOS, and CIGARS.
68, 70 and 72 Vine street, CINCINNATI.
68 mar5—d6m tues thur sat

COMMISSION ERCHANTS.
J. M. KIRTLEY & CO.
General Commission Merchants
FLOUR, BULK MEATS, BACON, MESS PORK, LARD, GRAIN, Etc.
No. 27 Vine Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
9 feb3—d2m

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
McALPIN, POLK & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
101, 103 and 105 West 4th St.,
THE OLDEST JOBBING HOUSE IN THE CITY. CINCINNATI.
682 dec30—d2m tues fri

ALE, BEER, SODA, Etc.
DIEHL & LORD,
The Only Steam Bottling Establishment in the South
MILWAUKEE AND CINCINNATI EXPORT LAGER.
REFINED SWEET AND CRAB CIDER IN BARRELS AND ½ BARRELS. TRY US ONE TIME.
DIEHL & LORD,
348 jan18—d3m sun thur 30 South Market Street Nashville Tenn.

WHOLESALE HATS.
JOHN ROBERTS. WM. G. SELLERS. W. T. YOUNG. S. S. McCONAHA.
ROBERTS, SELLERS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
HATS!
No. 67 West Pearl Street, bet. Walnut and Vine,
CINCINNATI.
WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS TO OUR LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS.
Our Stock for SPRING TRADE, has been purchased, largely, before the advance in prices, and we offer to our patrons the benefit of the advance.
EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.
Orders Carefully and Promptly filled. 734 jan1—d1wd1thsawn 3mtus e59

WHOLESALE CLOTHING.
A. J. McWHERTER
—WITH—
VOORHEIS, MILLER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S
CLOTHING,
95 West Third Street, opposite Burnet House,
307 jan15—d2taw2m thur sat CINCINNATI O.

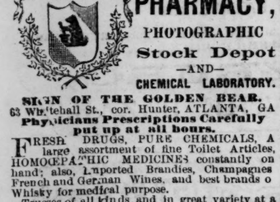
S. B. LOWE,
Chattanooga

PATENT MEDICINES.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.
TRADE MARK The Great TRADE MAR
English
Remedy, An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss AFTER TAKING, of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. ☞Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six package for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' block, Detroit, Mich. ☞Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by all druggists. Sold in Atlanta Wholesale and Retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR. 284 oct11—d&w

TRADE
S.S.S.
MARK.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4, 1880.
I suffered four years with the horrible disease, but thanks to your S. S. S. I am completely cured.
WEST POINT, GA., March 13, 1880.
I handle more S. S. S. than any retail house in Georgia, and the demand is increasing. If I were allowed to give cases with names, I could make a showing unparalleled in the history of proprietary medicines. J. J. CRAWFORD, Druggist.
LOUISVILLE, KY., February 4, 1880.
Duplicate our order for S. S. S. at once. We are out. R. A. ROBINSON & Co.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., February 10, 1880.
Send along the S. S. S. We are having calls for it. C. W. SNOW & Co., Druggists.
PITTSBURG, PA., February 15, 1880.
Let the S. S. S. come at once. We are having a demand. J. T. MCKENNON, Druggist.
The genuine S. S. S. is prepared only by the SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.
Beware of all imitations. Send for copy of book called The Young Man's Friend.
feb29—dtf

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS
The Bitters invariably remedy yellowness of the complexion and whites of the eyes, pains in the right side and under the right shoulder-blade, furred tongue, high colored urine, nausea, vertigo, dyspepsia, constipation, heaviness of the head, mental despondency, and every other manifestation or accompaniment of a disordered condition of the liver. The stomach, bowels and kidneys also experience their regulating and tonic influence.
For sale by all Drupgists and Dealers generally.
720 jan1—dly tues thur sat &wkly nxd rm

MANHOOD RESTORED.
Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address
DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.
3 4 june22—d1y tuesthur sat &wkyly

ONE, & CO. Dealers in NG. T, OHIO.

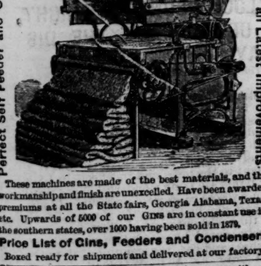
DRUGS, PAINTS, AND OILS

FRESH AND PURE FOR FAMILY USE.
We have just received EXTRA GENUINE MUSTARD in full weight cans. Pure ground shot Black Pepper, White Pepper, Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Java Cassia, Penang Cloves, All spice, Nutmegs fresh and large, Pure Cream of Tartar and Bicarb Soda, selected especially for family use.
For Canary Birds.
Fresh Canary Seed, and Mixed Seed, fine, clean and plump.
D. B. PLUMB & CO.'S,
26 Whitehall street.

SURGERY.
A FINE LOT OF FIRST-CLASS SURGICAL Instruments, manufactured for us by the best makers on this continent, now in store. We sell at manufacturers' prices, and can have any Instrument made and delivered to Atlanta at New York price. D. B. PLUMB & CO.,
26 Whitehall street.

PLUMB'S COLOGNE.
The richest and best. Go and try it at
26 WHITEHALL STREET.
jan25—dtf

SCHUMANN'S PHARMACY,
PHOTOGRAPHIC
Stock Depot
—AND—
CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BEAR.
63 Whitehall St., cor. Hunter, ATLANTA, GA
Physicians Prescriptions Carefully put up at all hours.
FRESH DRUGS, PURE CHEMICALS, A large assortment of fine Toilet Articles, HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES constantly on hand; also, Imported Brandies, Champagnes French and German Wines, and best brands o Whisky for medical purpose.
Trusses of all kinds and in great variety at a bargain. Fresh Vaccine Matter from Pennsylvania Vaccine farm, non humanized!!!
726 jan1—dly

THE BROWN COTTON GIN
Cleans the Seed better, Runs Lighter, Gins Faster and Costs Less Money than any other Gin in the Market. Every machine fully and legally guaranteed.

Perfect Self Feeder and Condenser.
Possessing all Latest Improvements
These machines are made of the best materials, and the workmanship and finish are unexcelled. Have been awarded premiums at all the State fairs, Georgia Alabama, Texas, etc. Upwards of 5000 of our Gins are in constant use in the southern states, over 1000 having been sold in 1878.
Price List of Gins, Feeders and Condensers
Boxed ready for shipment and delivered at our factory.

Sizes.	Price of Gins.	Price with Self Feeder or Condenser.	Price with Self Feeder and Condenser.
36 saw	$75 00	$100 00	$125 00
50 "	87 50	116 00	145 00
60 "	100 00	133 50	170 50
65 "	112 50	150 00	179 50
70 "	125 00	160 00	195 00
80 "	140 00	190 00	240 00
90 "	160 00	205 00	245 00
100 "	180 00	232 00	284 00

☞Terms given on Application.☜
From 1843 to 1878 we manufactured Gins at Columbus, Ga., under the firm name of E. T. TAYLOR & CO., afterwards CLEGGS, BROWN & CO., and made what was then known as the Taylor Gin. During the year 1878 we removed to this place, where we have been exclusively engaged in manufacturing Gins ever since. With long experience, the best labor saving machinery, and skilled workmen, we possess advantages not enjoyed by any other manufacturer in our line, for producing the BEST work for the LEAST money.
The demand last year was so great that nearly 200 orders remained unfilled, but we have doubled our manufacturing capacity and hope to be able to meet all demands, still it is the wisest plan to get your orders in early. Send for illustrated pamphlet giving new cotton gin factsand facts from over 500 live, enterprising planters. Prices, Engines and complete outfits furnished when desired. Address
BROWN COTTON GIN CO.,
NEW LONDON, CONN.
T. J. LOWE & BRO., Agents,
287 mar13—d&w3m

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Griffin is still talking seriously of a cotton factory.

—Wallace Reid, of Conyers, called in and looked at us a few moments yesterday.

—Fourteen freight trains pass over the Georgia road daily.

—The Georgia road will employ one hundred extra workmen, during the summer, to build extra freight cars.

—Our esteemed contemporary, the La-Grange Reporter, failed to come to hand last week.

—Emory Speer has presented the Methodist church at Clayton with a bell. Did he dream that it would be the duty of this bell to make music on Sundays?

—Messrs T. J. Hixon and W. G. Sullivan have begun the publication of the Advance, a new weekly paper at Watkinsville, in Oconee county.

—Randolph county enjoyed a competitive rabbit hunt the other day—two county clubs against the town boys. The town boys were defeated, but one hundred and eighty-four rabbits were killed.

—It is stated that $35,000 have been subscribed to the railroad from Talbotton to Geneva. Mr. Wadley will give the iron and equip the road if the citizens will grade it.

—Hon. W. E. Smith, congressman from the second district, says that while he is not seeking a renomination, he will not avoid it. He will ardently support the nominee of the convention.

—In February, 1879, Mr. Singleton, of Macon county, purchased a railroad ticket from Geneva to Howard's. By mistake he got on a pay-train. The conductor informed him that he could not ride on the train for less than a dollar a mile. Mr. Singleton didn't have money enough to pay the fare, and he was then told to jump off. He jumped off and broke his leg. Suing for $20,000 damages, he was last week awarded $14,580 in Talbot superior court.

—Since the retirement of Mr. Reese and the purchase of a controlling interest by Mr. Joseph Clisby, several changes have been made in the Macon Telegraph. Mr. Joseph Jones, who has been the city editor for some time, retires after having made quite a reputation as a versatile and industrious journalist. He is succeeded by Mr. Harry S. Edwards, who is well known to our readers as "X. I. E." Mr. Edwards will enter upon his duties thoroughly equipped so far as taste and talent are concerned, and in addition to this he is master of a fare quality of humor—a quality that is at once delicate and refined. We need not wish Mr. Edwards success. He will command it against all odds.

—Jonesboro News: General Gartrell was in attendance on the superior court Monday, and favored us with a pleasant interview. We infer from the expressions of the people and the press, that the general will be our next governor, and we are confident that we could not do better than to elevate him to that high and responsible position.

—Albany News: Mr. Mitch Morgan, Jr., of the fifteenth district, brought us a crow's egg the other day and gave us some facts that were new to us. He says that crows usually build their nests in the same place considerable distance above the ground, that they lay four eggs before they set. The eggs are green with brown specks. Mr. Morgan says young crows are white, but as they grow older their color changes to green and finally to black. As most of our readers know, it is almost impossible to take crows unawares. They usually go in groups, a good many together, and when they are pulling up corn, or are engaged in their daily labors for the necessaries of life, they usually have a sentinel perched upon the tallest tree in sight, who promptly gives the alarm upon the approach of an enemy. And they are able to distinguish a gun from afar off. The only way to get the best of crows in pulling up corn time—which is now upon us—is to string grains of corn on long horse hairs and scatter them over the fields planted in corn. The crows will swallow them, which is bad for the crows but good for the corn crop.

—Hon. W. E. Smith in Albany Advertiser: What I intended to say, was that common patriotism, in the presence of so many political dangers, would compel every democrat to stand by his party colors in the approaching election. I have never ostracised any one for political opinions, nor have I ever applied the "party lash" to the so-called independents. I do say, however, that those who break off from the democratic party while environed by threatening dangers, are but aiding the republican party, and should bear the responsibility of such a course. There are but two parties, the democratic and republican parties. The elector who is not aiding the democratic party is most assuredly aiding the republican party, and vice versa. There is no middle ground. If the democratic party is corrupt, it is wisdom in its simplest form to purify it inside of its organization. Let the masses come to the front and control their nominations. If we have machine politicians in the district I am unacquainted with them.

—Mountain Chronicle: Major John Hockenhull, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Dawson county, died at his home six miles south of Dawsonville on last Saturday, 7th inst. Last spring he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never fully recovered, though for some time previous to his death he had been able to walk about his house and take short rides occasionally. The immediate cause of his death, however, was some affection of the brain. Major Hockenhull was born in Cheshire, England, March 7th, 1811, and came to America in 1833. He settled at Frogtown, and worked at carpentering for a number of years. Becoming interested in the Battle Branch gold mine he removed there and worked in the mine until his industry met its reward and he found himself the possessor of a snug fortune. He then purchased the farm upon which he died, in this county (then Lumpkin), and was twice married, and was the father of nine children, eight of whom—and his second wife—are now living. He was one of the first twenty-five years of his life a consistent and valued member of Salem church (M. E. church south). He served in the confederate army through the late war, attaining the rank of major. He had represented Dawson county in the lower house of the general assembly, with credit to himself and his constituency, and was for several years chairman of the democratic executive committee of the 9th congressional district. We cannot in this brief sketch do justice to the life and character of this good citizen and Christian gentleman, and have only attempted to give an outline of his life from such imperfect data as we have hurriedly gathered since his death. In the death of Major Hockenhull Dawson county has lost one of her best and most honored citizens, and the church an exemplary and useful member. He was buried at Salem burial ground yesterday, with Masonic honors. Rev. J. R. Pate, of the North Georgia conference preached the funeral sermon.

H. CASTLEMAN,
STOCK, BOND AND MONEY BROKER,
No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,
BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
WANTED.
I want to buy $20,000 worth of first-class Bonds. Parties desiring to sell would do well to call on me.
I have an order for United States Funding Certificates. I will give 4 per cent Bonds in exchange for them in amounts to accommodate sellers.
000 feb29—dtf head finan col over jam

BONDS, STOCKS & INTEREST
I BUY AND SELL
ALL KINDS of BONDS & STOCKS
And allow interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM,
on money left two or more months.
JOHN M. JAMES.
609 dec28—d3m & wky 1m head finan col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE
BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.
CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 15, 1880

The bond and stock market is active and constantly fluctuating. The following prices are quotable to-day:

EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par | Selling - ..... ¾ prem

BONDS—

Georgia 4s	96@ 97	Sav. City 5s, new	80@ 82
Georgia 6s	108@110	Macon City	80@ 82
Georgia 7s	111@113	Columbus City	72@ 75
Ga. 7s gold, S.D.	112@114	Ga. R. R. 6s	103@108
Georgia 8, D.	114@115	Central R. R. 7s	110@113
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	112@114	W. & A. R.R. Lessee; 10 per ct. income bonds	115@120
Atlanta 6s	101@103	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	62½
Atlanta W'r'r'7s	107@109	do. Class A small	62½
Atlanta City 7s	107@109	do. Class B 5s	91
Atlanta City 8s	111@113	do. Class C 2 to 5	72
Atlanta 10s	114@116		
Augusta City 7s	101@105		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	101@105
Central R. R.	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	118@120
South Wes R.R.	107@109
Atlanta St. R.R.	102@105

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 15—Noon—Stocks strong. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.84½; short $4.87½. Governments dull. State Bonds dull.

NEW YORK, March 15 — Evening. — Money 5@6½. Exchange $4.84½. Governments quiet but strong; new fives 103½; four and a half per cents 107¼; four per cents 105¾. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed firm.

N. Y. Central	131¾	Louisville & Nash.	157
Erie	45¾	Union Pacific	91¾
Lake Shore	106¾	Chicago & N. W.	95
Illinois Central	102¾	do. Preferred	107
N. C. & St. L.	87¾	Rock Island	1b4
Pittsburg	111	Western Union	111¾

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.....$102,863,017 Currency..... $5,039,130

LONDON, March 15—4:00 p.m.—Consols—Money 97 13-16; account 97 15-16; Erie 46¾.

PARIS, March 15—4:00 p.m.—Rentes 83f. 10c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 15, 1880.

New York—Futures opened considerably under Saturday's close, and, with the exception of March and November, remained very steady all day. The market closed steady with a general loss for the months of 6 to 12 points. Spots dropped down 1-16c, making 13 3-16c at the close. The total visible supply of cotton on March 13 amounts to 2,488,952 bales, of which 2,101,971 bales are American. For same date last year the visible supply amounted to 2,500,651 bales. On March 13 New York middlings were quoted 13¼c, against 10¾c for the corresponding day last year. Liverpool March 13, 1880, 7¾d, against 5¾d the corresponding day last year. Net receipts for two days amount to 31,733 bales; exports 33,622 bales; stock 870,234 bales; sales to-day for future delivery 151,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed steady. Spots—Uplands 7¾d; Orleans 7 7-16d; sales to-day 7,000 bales, of which 6,150 were American.

The local future cotton market has been unusually active to-day. Spots are in good inquiry, though sales are small. Low grades are neglected and in no demand. The continued rains have materially interfered with receipts and for to-day are quite limited, the total reaching 42 bales, of which 5 bales were received from wagons. At quotations below the market is very dull: Good middlings 12⅝c; middlings 12¼@12⅝c; low middlings 12¼c; good ordinary 11¼c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	5
Air Line Railroad	24
Georgia Railroad	12
Central Railroad	—
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	1
Total	42
Receipts previously	102,777
Total	102,819
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	103,068

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	154
Shipments previously	92,493
Total	92,647
Stock on hand	10,421

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	42
Receipts same day last year	102
Showing a decrease of	60
Receipts since September 1, 1879	102,819
Receipts same time 1878	82,395
Showing an increase	20,424

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	92,493
Shipments for same time last year	78,662
Showing an increase of	13,831

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	13,435
Same day last year	12,019
Showing an increase of	1,416
Net receipts for two days	21,733
Same days last year	14,550
Showing an increase of	7,183
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	4,375,118
Same time last year	3,979,742
Showing an increase of	395,376

From Smith, Edwards & Co.'s monthly Liverpool cotton circular for February, 1880.

Our market has settled for the present into a state of quiescence, and its prospects do not excite so much discussion as they sometimes do. The unexpected lengthening out of the American crop has removed much of the apprehension felt about another cotton famine in the autumn. The favorite estimates now are fully 5,600,000 bales, and if these are realized, some 300,000 bales surplus may be shipped to England before the close of the season, as compared with the same time last year. This will all be wanted, for the visible supply is very small, say 116,000 bales less for Great Britain than same time last year, but spinners are heavily stocked and probably hold 100,000 bales more than last year.

We think also that India will ship considerably more than last year. The accounts of the Broach and Dholleral crops are highly satisfactory, and it would not surprise us if the exports from Bombay to 30th June were 150,000 bales above last season, most of which, however, will go direct to the continent.

The Egyptian crop is also turning out extremely large, and so we think from one source and another we may scrape together enough cotton for this year. We readily grant, however, that there will be nothing to spare, and if trade in Manchester continues as good as it is now there will be a time of apparent or real scarcity in the autumn, which speculators are likely to take advantage of.

The chief element of uncertainty is whether the buoyant state of trade in Manchester will continue; we would not be too confident about this, and no further rise in cotton would be justified, except with prolonged prosperity in Lancashire; but should it suffer some abatement, we think cotton would prove to be higher than at present the year. We must remember that we are affording an extraordinary stimulus to planting everywhere [next year's crops, if the weather is favorable], may considerably exceed the consuming power of the world, and that fact would throw its shadow before it causing heavy sales of forward delivery, at a much below the spot price.

Taking all these things into account we incline to a cautious view and rather think that a quiet time is before us.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.

TIME.	WHEAT. APRIL.	WHEAT. MAY.	CORN. APRIL.	CORN. MAY.	C. R. SIDES. APRIL.	C. R. SIDES. MAY.	MESS PORK. APRIL.	MESS PORK. MAY.	LARD. APRIL.	LARD. MAY.
9:52										
10:22										
10:46										
12:06										
1:00										
2:30										

COTTON FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
11:30	12.39@12.40	12.52@12.53	12.66@12.67	12.80@12.81	12.93@12.94	13.07@13.08	13.20@13.21	13.34@13.35	13.47@13.48	13.61@13.62
12:35	12.39@12.40	12.52@12.53	12.66@12.67	12.80@12.81	12.93@12.94	13.07@13.08	13.20@13.21	13.34@13.35	13.47@13.48	13.61@13.62
1:25	12.39@12.40	12.52@12.53	12.66@12.67	12.80@12.81	12.93@12.94	13.07@13.08	13.20@13.21	13.34@13.35	13.47@13.48	13.61@13.62
2:10	12.39@12.40	12.52@12.53	12.66@12.67	12.80@12.81	12.93@12.94	13.07@13.08	13.20@13.21	13.34@13.35	13.47@13.48	13.61@13.62
2:40	12.39@12.40	12.52@12.53	12.66@12.67	12.80@12.81	12.93@12.94	13.07@13.08	13.20@13.21	13.34@13.35	13.47@13.48	13.61@13.62
3:17	12.39@12.40	12.52@12.53	12.66@12.67	12.80@12.81	12.93@12.94	13.07@13.08	13.20@13.21	13.34@13.35	13.47@13.48	13.61@13.62
Closed	steady; sales 151,000 bales.									

December—10:22 a. m., 12.08@12.05; 10:39, 12.03@12.05; 12:35 p. m., 12.02@12.05; 2:40, 12.03@12.05; 3:17, 12.05@12.05.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—noon— Cotton easier; middling uplands 7⅝; middling Orleans 7 7-16; sales 8,000 bales: speculation and export 1,000; receipts 2,100; all American; futures, uplands low middling clause March delivery 7 11-32@7 5-16; March and April delivery 7 9-32; April and May delivery 7 5-32@7¼; May and June delivery 7 5-16; June and July delivery 7 11-32; July and August delivery 7⅜; August and September delivery 7 13-32; futures opened weak.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—1:30 p. m.—Sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 7⅜; May and June delivery 7 9-32; June and July delivery 7 5-16; July and August delivery 7 11-32; August and September delivery 7⅜; October and November delivery 6 11-32.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—3:30 p. m.— Sales of American 6,150; uplands low middling clause March delivery 7 9-32; May and June delivery 7¼; June and July 7 9-32.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause April and May delivery 7 5-6; May and June delivery 7 7-32; June and July 7¼; July and August delivery 7 9-32; September and October delivery 7 5 16.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 7 3 16; August and September delivery 7 5-16; futures closed steady at to-day's lowest prices.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1880.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 13 3-16; middling Orleans 13 5-16; sales 110 bales; net receipts 642; gross 2,921; consolidated net receipts 13,435; exports to Great Britian 15,640; to continent 8,340.

GALVESTON, March 15.—Cotton nominal; middlings 13¾; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 1,298 bales; gross —; sales 100; stock 52,688; exports coastwise 107.

NORFOLK, March 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; net receipts 1,581 bales; gross —; stock 30,402; sales 143; exports coastwise 1,457.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Cotton dull; middlings 13¼; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 31 bales; gross 2,768; sales 300; stock 20,800; sales to spinners 170; exports to Great Britain 703; coastwise 50.

BOSTON, March 15.—Cotton dull; middlings 13¼; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 621 bales; gross 769; sales none; stock 19,831; exports to Great Britain 41.

WILMINGTON, March 15.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 11 13-16; net receipts 10 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 4,294; exports coastwise 78.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13¼; low middlings 13¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 121 bales; gross 262; sales 459; to spinners 303; stock 16,893.

SAVANNAH, March 15.—Cotton easy; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12 7-16; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 1,385 bales; gross 1,387; sales 4,000; stock 40,300; exports to Great Britain 3,564; to continent 2,775.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 13¼; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 1,159 bales; shipments 2,138; sales 1,650; stock 105,354.

AUGUSTA, March 15—Cotton dull; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 161 bales; shipments —; sales 325.

CHARLESTON, March 15.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 13; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 505 bales; gross —; sales 100; stock 38,419; exports coastwise 404.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 15, 1880.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, March 15.—Flour—There has been no perceptible change in flour. The millers complain of the low prices now ruling in the flour market and contend that the present high price of wheat renders milling unprofitable: we quote fancy $7.60; extra family $7.40; family $7.20. Wheat—Chicago—April declined heavily to-day. At the close a loss of 2⅞c had taken place, and the indications are to go still lower. The local market is quiet; choice Tennessee $1.35@1.55; choice Kentucky $1.40. Georgia wheat $1.30@1.35. No Georgia wheat on the market at present. Corn—The market is quiet and steady; in sacks 66@68c. Oats—52@53c; no demand for feed. Meal—69@70c. Grits—$4.00.

BALTIMORE, March 15—Flour steady; Howard street and western superfine $4.25@$5.00; extra $5.25@$6.00; family $6.25@$7.00; city mills superfine $4.25@$5.00; extra $5.25@6.00; family $6.50@$7.25; Rio brands $7.00@$7.25; Patapsco family $7 75. Wheat, southern steady; western dull and lower; southern red $1.38@$1.42; amber $1.46@$1.50; No. 1 Maryland $1.46@$1.48½; No. 2 western winter red spot and March $1.46½; April $1.45¾@$1.46; May $1.44¾@$1.44¾; June $1.40¾@$1.40¾; steamer $1.38¾. Corn, southern steady; western firm and steady; southern white 58@59; yellow 57. Oats quiet and steady; southern 48@49; western white 47@48; western mixed 46@47; Pennsylvania 48@49.

NEW YORK, March 15—Flour, southern quiet; common to fair extra $5.75@$6.30; good to choice extra $6.40@$7.75. Wheat, futures 1@2c lower and heavy; cash opened lower and closed active; ungraded red $1.40@$1.48¾. Corn dull, heavy and ½@1c lower; steamer 50½. Oats heavy and about ½c lower; No. 3 40¾@46¾. Hops quiet and nominal; yearlings 7@18.

CHICAGO, March 15—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.20¾; No. 3 do. $1.06¾@$1.09¾. Corn in fair demand and lower; fresh 37¾; regular 36¾. Oats easier at 31½@31¾. At the close wheat was dull and lower at $ .19¾. Corn dull and ¾c lower. Oats steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, March 15—Flour easier; family $5.85@$6.00; fancy $6.25@$6.75. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 2 red winter $1.30. Corn firmer; No. 2 43. Oats strong at 39.

ST. LOUIS, March 13—Flour flat; family $5.65 bbl; choice $5.80 bbl. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall $1.22½@$1 22¾; No. 3 do. $1.20½. Corn easier at 36¾. Oats lower at 32¾.

LOUISVILLE, March 15—Flour quiet; family $5.00@$5.50; fancy $6.25@$6.75. Wheat firm at $1.22. Corn steady at 43@43½. Oats quiet and steady at 39@40.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15—Flour firm; superfine $5.00@$5.25; high grades $6.25@$6.87½. Corn quiet and weak; mixed 54@57. Oats firmer at 43@47.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, March 15.—Lime—Active and firm: in car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 80c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities, 5c per 100 lbs extra; plaster ("true Plaster"), car-load lots $2.25 ₮ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₮ bbl.; marble dust in lots $8.00@$4.00 ₮ bbl.

ATLANTA, March 15.—Paper—Market firm: Manilla paper No. 1 10@11½c; No. 2 7½@8½c; No. 3 6 7@8 ₮ lb; wrapping 5@6c ₮ lb; straw 3½@4½c ₮ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 9@10c; for wheat, 10@11c; bran bags 15@18; second-hand bags scarce.

ATLANTA, March 15.—Hides—Market steady at former prices: dry flint 12½@14; dry salt 12½; wet salted 7½@8. Fur sare in good demand at unchanged quotations: minks, good, 25@65; otter $2.00@4.00; beaver $1.00@2.50; coon 10@35; musk rat 5@10.

ATLANTA, March 15.—Leather—No recent change has taken place, and the prices of a week ago are still quotable. Business is as good as the season usually demands; hemlock, sole, 30c; hemlock G. D. 28c: hemlock P. D. 20@22c; white oak sole 40@45c; harness leather 40@45c.

ATLANTA, March 15. — Plastering Hair — Active: prices 5½ ₮ bushel. Lime—Prices unchanged, laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, March 15.—Hay—Market well supplied; choice Timothy $1.35; choice mixed $1.30; prime mixed $1.25.

ATLANTA. March 15. — Salt—Liverpool $1.80; Virginia in white sacks as follows: Kannawah $1.10; Holston $1.45.

NEW YORK, March 15—Wool active; domestic fleece 48@60; pulled 33@62; unwashed 18@42; Texas 21@40.

ATLANTA, March 15.—Wool—Firm and in demand; washed 35@40c; unwashed 25@30c; burry 15@20c.

NEW YORK, March 15—Rosin quiet at $1.50@@$1.51. Turpentine steady at 49½@50.

ATLANTA, March 15—Bagging—Season is over and none offering.

ATLANTA, March 15.—Peas — Stock 85@90c; white $1.25.

ATLANTA, March 15.—Tallow — Marker firm at 6c.

ATLANTA, March 15.—Rye — None on market.

ATLANTA, March 15.—Wheat Bran—95c@$1.00.

ATLANTA, March 15.—Iron Ties—None.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, March 15.—Chicago—The general provision market is steady. There is no change to report in our market. Clear Rib Sides 7⅝@7¾c. Mess Pork—Chicago declined 10 points for April. Bacon—Quiet; sugar-cured hams 10@10½; sides 7¾; shoulders 6; plain shoulders none. Lard—Steady and firm; tierces, leaf, ½@⅝c: refined 8¾c; kegs, cans and buckets 9@9¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15—Pork quiet; old $12.75; new $12.87½. Lard steady; tierces 7¾; kegs 8¼. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, loose 4.30; packed 4¾@4.40; clear ribs 6¾; clear sides 7@7¼. Bacon dull; shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 7¾; clear sides 8¾. Sugar-cured hams dull; canvassed 8¾@10.

BALTIMORE, March 15—Provisions are quiet; Mess pork $13.25@$13.50. Bulk meats loose, shoulders 6¾; clear rib sides 6¾; packed shoulders 5¼; clear rib sides 7⅝. Bacon, sauldors 5¾; clear rib sides 8; hams 10@12. Lard, refined in tierces 8¾.

LOUISVILLE, March 15—Pork quiet at $12.50. Lard firm; choice leaf in tierces 7¾. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 6¾; clear sides 6¾. Bacon steady; shoulders 6½; clear rib 7¾; clear sides 8. Sugar-cured hams 9@10¼.

CHICAGO, March 15—Pork dull and lower at $11.35@$11.37½. Lard in fair demand and firm at 7¾@7.75. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders 4; short ribs 6.65; short clear 6.85. At the close provisions were steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 15—Pork dull; jobbing at $12.00 l.o.b. Lard nominally 7. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 3.90@4; clear ribs 6.45@6.50; clear sides 6.60@6.65. Bacon easy; shoulders 4½; clear ribs 7.15; clear sides 7.40@7.45.

NEW YORK, March 15—Pork rather weak but fairly active at $11.50@$11.75. Middles dull; long clear 7½; short clear 7¾; long and short clear 7¾. Lard a shade lower, closing firm with a moderate business at 7.70.

CINCINNATI, March 15—Pork dull at $11.62½@$11.75. Lard in fair demand at 7.15. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4½; clear rib 6.60; clear sides 6.80 Bacon easier; shoulders 5; clear ribs 7¼; clear sides 7⅞.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 15.—The market continues steady and unchanged. Trade is very fair. Coffee—Steady; Rio 16½@18; old government Java 29@30. Roasted Coffees continue steady at former prices; old government Java 32@33c; best Rio 20; choice 18@19c. Sugar—Steady at quotations; standard A 10¼@10½; granulated 10¾; cut loaf 11¾@12; powdered 11@11¼; white extra C 9¾@9¾; yellow C 9¼@9¾. New Orleans sugars unchanged at 8¾@10¾. Molasses—Firm; hhds 26; tierces 28; barrels 30. Syrup—New Orleans 45@60. Teas—The market at present is very steady: Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 40@50; Young Hyson 27@75; English Breakfast 30@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 20; African ginger 7; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; madinna 18@22; Crackers—milk 8@8½c; Boston butter 7½@7½c; pearl oyster 5@5½c; soda XX 5; soda XXX 6½@6½; cream 7½@8; lemon 8@8½; molasses cake 8@8½; ginger snaps 8@8½. Candy — Assorted stick 12@13c. Mackerel — in good demand: No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.50@$7.00; No. 2 do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do. $4.00@$4.50. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur 2.60. Soda in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—In good demand; fair 7½; good 7¾; prime 8.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime 13¾@16½. Sugar in good demand: inferior 5¾@6; common to good common 6⅝@7¾; fair to fully fair 7½@7¾; prime to choice 7¾@8¾; yellow clarified 8¼@8¾. Molasses quiet; common 30; fair 36@38; centrifugal 30@42; prime to choice 40@46. Rice quiet and weak; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6@7¾.

NEW YORK, March 15—Coffee, demand moderate; Rio cargoes 13¾@16; job lots 13¾@17¾. Sugar steady and in fair demand; Cuba Muscovado 7⅞; Manilla 6 15-16; fair to good refining 7¼@7⅝; prime 8; refined in fair demand and firm; standard A 9¼@9⅝. Molasses firm and quiet; New Orleans 40@60; Porto Rico 35@50. Rice in fair demand; Carolina 6¼@7¾.

BALTIMORE, March 15—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes 13

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Corrox, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool, Monday at 7¾d; in New York, 13 5-16; in Atlanta, 12½@12¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates to-day for Georgia, falling barometer, winds mostly easterly, stationary or higher temperature cloudy weather with rain.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, March 15, 10:31, P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Aslanta	29.84	58	87	N. E.	Fresh	.30	Cloudy.
Augusta	29.95	66	89	N. W.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Corsicana	30.15	82	69	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.04	42	88	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.14	38	81	N.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.07	77	78	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29 86	73	95	S.	Fresh	.63	Lt. Rain
Montgom'ry	29.86	65	94	W.	Fresh	.17	Lt. Rain
New Orleans	29.81	64	83	W.	Gent	.58	Cloudy.
Pensacola	29.90	73	93	S.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Savannah	29.99	72	83	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., March 15, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:21 a m	30.04	54	93	E.	Fresh	.60	Lt. Rain.
10:31	30.00	57	100	N. E.	Gentle	.99	Lt. Rain.
2 p. m.	30.04	59	87	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2.31	30.03	59	87	E.	Fresh	.73	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.84	57	87	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	29.84	58	87	N. E.	Fresh	.39	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar ..... 29.944 | Maximum ther..... .60
Mean daily ther .... 57.5 | Minimum ther..... .53
Mean daily humid. ... 89.0 | Total rainfall 1.63

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

TO THE TRADE STRICTLY At Manfacturers Prices.

Crockery, China, Lamps, Stamped and Wood-ware, Fine Cutlery, Silver-ware, Show Cases, Looking Glasses, Seth Thomas Clocks, Vases, Toilet Sets, Hotel and Saloon Fixtures. BEST GOODS at rock bottom prices to prompt Cash paying Merchants.

Southern Merchants, you can avoid hard stock, freight, insurance and ruinous breakage, by buying from McBRIDE & CO. THEY IMPORT and MANUFACTURE and can meet the closest prices.
529 jan22—dly un we rep above pref lo

PREFERRED LOCALS.

OFFICE OF CRAIGE & CO.,
43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA,
Wholesale Distributing Depot for the
"Domestic" Sewing Machine.

TO THE TRADE.—The destruction of the Domestic S. M. Co.'s Cabinet works by fire on the 24 instant, has so curtailed the supply of machines that the quota allowed to us will not permit of our taking additional orders for the next 60 days. We will be able to fill all orders now on file with but little delay, but we cannot do more than that until the rebuilding of the burned Shops.
0.0 mar13—dtf CRAIGE & CO.

MESSRS. J. P. STEVENS & CO.

Call attention to the very elegant new goods which they are now receiving in FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE, VIENNA FANCY ARTICLES, FINE MORROCO GOODS, STATUARY, BRONZES, MARBLE CLOCKS, FANCY MANTLE SETS, Etc. An inspection of our display is invited.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
48 mar4—d1y 34 Whitehall Street.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Masonic.

A regular Communication of Georgia Lodge will be held at Masonic Hall, southeast corner of Bread and Marietta streets, this Tuesday night, March 16th, commencing at 7 o'clock.

All Master Masons in good standing are fraternally invited to attend.

Work in the 3d Degree.

By order of the W.·. M.·.
DeWITT BRUYN, Secretary.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Board is going up all over the city.

—"Some Things" at First M. E. church to-night.

—G. L. Johnson, of Newnan, is in the city on a visit.

—M. H. Sandwich, of Thomaston, is visiting Atlanta.

—Maston O'Neil, of Bainbridge, is in the city.

—Joseph T. Flewellen, of Cuthbert, is visiting the city.

—Rev. F. M. Green at First M. E. church to-night.

—L. N. Whittle, of the Macon bar, is in the city attending the supreme court.

—Mat O'Brien, the Columbus poet, is in the city with the boys.

—George C. Freeman and wife, of Savannah passed through Atlanta yesterday en route to Cincinnati.

—Robert Toombs, of Washington, is in the city.

—Phillip L. Cohen and wife and Mrs. F. J. Moses, of Augusta, are in the city.

—Abda Johnson and T. Warren Akin, of Cartersville, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—W. H. Selden and wife and Joseph Thompson, jr., left for Cincinnati yesterday.

—Bud Smith has taken charge of the Kimball house billiard room. He is a success wherever he goes.

—General Gartrell left the city Sunday for Hart county to argue an important criminal case.

—Daniel Pittman, ordinary of Fulton county and John Keely, left yesterday on a visit to New York.

—Miss Mary Pittman, daughter of Hon. Daniel Pittman, left yesterday to attend school in Baltimore.

—Alexander M. Speer, of Griffin, Judge F. D. Dismuke, solicitor-general of the Flint circuit, were in the city Sunday on a visit.

—The Sunday-school mass meeting at the First M. E. church to-night will be addressed by Rev. F. M. Green, of Ohio. Subject, "Some Things."

—John Triplett, editor of the Times, E. H. Smith, H. H. Sanford and S. J. Cassells, leading citizens of Thomasville, are in the city on their way to Cincinnati.

—Charles R. Pendleton, editor of the Times, H. L. Boon, W. T. Lamb, M. M. Rawson and A. S. Pendleton, of Valdosta, were in the city yesterday en route to Cincinnati.

—For months the papers have been in the habit of announcing, once a week, some change in the management of the great railroad combinations of the south, but no change in Neuralgine. It still cures.

Rev. F. M. Green.

Rev. F. M. Green, of Ohio, at the Hunter Street church of Christ on last Sunday morning delivered one of the most impressive and thoroughly practical discourses it has ever been the privilege of an Atlanta audience to listen to.

In the afternoon at four o'clock Mr. Green addressed the Sunday-school scholars and workers. His address was a very happy one, delighting the audience and bringing frequent responses from the enthusiastic children, who will never forget Uncle Frank, for they know he is the right man in the right place. He will address the Sunday-schools and Sunday-school workers of the city to-night at the First Methodist Episcopal church. Let all who can attend.

A Good Idea.

The diagram of the proposed capitol square as published in a supplement to THE CONSTITUTION a few days ago represented a section of Hunter street as closed. This caused some objection among residents and property owners on that street. Mr. Sidney Root has a diagram which shows a plan for avoiding any such trouble, if the commission decides to extend the grounds across Hunter street. It is to allow the street to pass right through as a gravel drive, so that it could at once be a thoroughfare and part of the square. The plan looks feasible, and has met with the approbation of all who have have seen the diagram.

The McElreath Case.

Our correspondent in giving the result of the trial of the McElreath seduction case in Douglass county omitted to name Colonel W. P. McClatchey, of Marietta, who was prominent among the lawyers for the prosecution. Colonel McClatchey is a lawyer of acknowledged ability, and the omission of his name was, we are sure, unintentional.

FROM THE GATE CITY

TO THE QUEEN CITY OF THE WEST.

Preparations for the Atlanta Negira to Cincinnati—Who are Going and What They Intend to Do—A Grand Commercial Invasion.

To-night at 11 o'clock the Atlanta party will leave for Cincinnati to partake of the proffered hospitalities of that city, and to enjoy a complimentary excursion over the Western and Atlantic and Cincinnati Southern railroads. There were about 125 tickets allowed to Atlanta, and as there was a general desire to go, the number of applications for tickets was far in excess of the supply. The board of trade had, therefore, to use great discretion in the distribution of tickets. They did the best they could under the circumstances, and the following is a list of the persons who will represent Atlanta on the excursion:

F. E. Block, J. W. Ooldsmith, T. J. Lowe, Rrock Bros, H. Cranston, T. J. Hightower, H. A. Fuller, G. B. Adair, L. Cohen, W. M. Lowry, T. M. Clarke & Co., C. A. Capwell, W. J. Garrett, L. Gholstein, J. Toon, C. C. Hammock, A. Haas, T. S. Lewis, W. A. Gregg, H. A. Boynton, A. C. & B. F. Wyly, J. N. Dunn, G. T. Dodd, Elsas, May & Co., H. Castleman, A. P. Youngblood, Jno. Stephens, B. E. Crane, W. T. Ashford, T. M. Hall, B. F. Avery & Sons, W. A. Taylor, H. V. M. Miller, W. F. Jack, Samuel Barnett, J. J. Williams, H. Lewis, H. L. Smith, J. R. Wylie, A. J. Brady, Governor Colquitt, Amos Fox, D. Mayer, H. Y. Snow, C. H. Green, L. Leiberman, J. A. Golin, S. Rosenfeld, J. M. Alexander, P. L. Mynatt, J. R. Merchant, E. F. Hoge, G. W. Akers, A. Morrison, J. Fleishel, Paul Jones, J. F. Edwards, D. Morgan, Wm. Markham, G. W. Adair, C. M. Berry, J. F. Simons, J. M. Smith, Pat Lynch, G. W. Parrott, Mr. Haralson, Robt. Winship, B. F. Longley, W. O. Jones, J. F. Burke & Co., William Laird, S. B. Hoyt, Mayor Calhoun, L. M. Ives, W. D. Ellis, A. P. Stewart, George J. Howard, A. W. Mitchell, D. H. Dougherty, F. H. Richardson, T. J. Buchanan, W. J. Warlick, A. L. Holbrook, N. L. Angier, Z. E. Taylor, August Smythe, C. W. Hunnicutt, Dr. C. L. Wilson, W. G. Richards, J. H. Franklin, N. C. Spence, B. F. Abbott, M. E. Maher, M. Barwald, J. J. Barnes, J. J. Torbert, E. M. Berry, E. F. May, J. H. James, Wm. Doty, Joseph Atkins, Wm. Mickleberry, J. S. Boyd, A. B. Clark, S. M. Inman & Co., R. J. Griffin, James A. Bowie, J. M. Hill & Co., E. A. Robertson, M. Wellhouse, Jarvis & Stokes, R. M. Jones, W. S. Saul, W. D. Smith, J. T. Blount, O. A. Smith, W. H. Bell, A. Curtis, M. Benjamin, Albert Howell, S. H. Davis, Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., E. W. Marsh, W. M. Scott, Henry Jackson, A. R. Highnower, Hallman & Candler, W. M. Williams, J. W. Phillips.

The party will reach Chattanooga at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. At 7:20 they will leave for Cincinnati, arriving about 7 o'clock at night. We learn that there will be three divisions to the excursion train and that a number of coaches sufficient to prevent all crowding will be provided. Four sleeping cars have been prepared for the Atlanta party, but they will go no further than Chattanooga, as the ride from there to Cincinnati will be during daylight. There will be no difficulty in obtaining accommodations in Cincinnati either at the large and elegant hotels or at private boarding houses. The local committee have arranged all these matters, and have provided for reduced rates to excursionists. Tickets will be good to return until Sunday. A ride over the great Cincinnati Southern both ways in the day time will afford ample opportunity for witnessing its scenery which is pronounced equal to any on the continent. Twenty-five tunnels and the highest bridge in the world are among the wonders of this great railroad. The arrangements for the pleasure of the visitors in Cincinnati are said to be characteristic of the taste and liberality of that great city. Among the entertaining promises is a grand banquet to be spread in Music hall for 2,500 people, the largest number ever fed at one time in this country. The price paid for this banquet is $15,000 or $6 per plate, and for every extra plate $7 will be charged. Some idea of this feast may be gathered from these figures. Tickets to the banquet will be distributed free on the train by Mr. B. W. Wrenn, whose management of the Atlanta end of this scheme has been, like all that he does, a success throughout. He is going to take care of the Atlanta party, and will see to it that they have a hand in all the fun that is going on. A magnificent concert is another of the promised entertainments. In music Cincinnati stands at the head of the list of American cities, not excepting Boston. These are only a few of the pleasures which await all who are going. The sights about the city, its parks and drives, its beautiful buildings, its varied and mighty industries, and a hundred other interesting things will be found to interest and amuse.

OTHER EXCURSIONISTS.

Yesterday afternoon quite a number of excursionists from towns on the Central road came to Atlanta. Most of them will go to Chattanooga this afternoon, but some will go with the party to-night. Excursionists from the Georgia, Air-Line and West Point roads, are also arriving. A party of twenty will come from Columbus this afternoon, and will go on to-night. All along the Western and Atlantic railroad the crowd will be increased by parties from the towns on the line and by a good delegation from Rome. Chattanooga will send a large party but they will go on the regular passenger train just ahead of the other excursionists.

THE TICKET AGENTS.

A special Pullman car left yesterday afternoon by the Kennesaw route for Cincinnati, containing the following general passenger agents who go to attend the general ticket agents' convention in Cincinnati: W. J. Houston, general passenger agent Air-Line R. R; E. H. Smith, general passenger agent C. R. R.; A. O. MacDonnel, general passenger agent W. I. T. R'y.; D. C. Allen, general passenger agent S. C. R. R.; J. S. Dorant, general passenger agent P. R. R. R.; D. E. Williams, general passenger agent M. & G. R. R.; R. A. Bacon, clerk to railroad commission; A. J. Orme, general passenger agent A. & W. P. R R.; J. A. Smith, general passenger agent Rome R. R.; Matt O'Brien, of the Southern express company.

They will go over the Cincinnati Southern by daylight to-morrow.

A special Woodruff car passed through Atlanta yesterday morning, containing, among others, Mr. R. C. Mitchell, president Savannah and Charleston railroad; Mr. C. S. Gadsden, general superintendent of same; Mr. S. C. Boylston, general passenger agent of same, also president of the Charleston board of trade, en route to Cincinnati, where they will remain several days.

PERSONAL.

—The governor and the mayor are both going.

—Quite a number of ladies will be in the Atlanta party.

—Excursionists need not trouble themselves to carry lunch along, as the Cincinnati committee will have an elegant lunch served from a car attached for that purpose. It will be thus seen that the arrangements are simply perfect.

—Mr. Alton Angier, of Atlanta, is chief clerk of the passenger department of the Cincinnati Southern railway. Mr. Angier has won this very desirable position by his ability and his devotion to railroad business. He has many friends among the Atlanta excursionists, who will be glad to shake his hand and congratulate him.

THE CHARLESTON MERCHANTS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 15.—A number of Charleston merchants left here for Cincinnati to-day, to participate in the celebration of the opening of the Cincinnati railroad.

Meeting the Guests.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—The reception committee of thirty will start in the morning for Chattanooga to meet the southern guests who have been invited by the railroads in the south connecting with the Cincinnati Southern road to visit Cincinnati. The guests will rendezvous at Chattanooga and be ready to come to Cincinnati on Wednesday. Three special trains have been provided to bring them over the Southern road, leaving Chattanooga on Wednesday morning at intervals of thirty-five minutes. The leading train will arrive here at 8 o'clock on Wednesday night. The city will be illuminated and fireworks burned on the night of their arrival, and on the following night a great banquet will be given in Music hall.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—A meeting of the general passenger and ticket agents of all railroads of the United States and Canada will be held here to-morrow.

Petition for Sam Hill's Pardon.

The supreme court having refused to grant Sam Hill a new trial there is no chance for his escape from his sentence of life imprisonment except in the clemency of the governor. The friends of the prisoner are going to try this last resort. A petition is being circulated on the streets and has already received several hundred signatures. We learn that petitions will be sent from other localities. The friends of the unfortunate man are using every means in their power in his behalf.

THE DAMP SPELL.

The Heaviest Rains of the Season—Freshets, Etc.

The heavy rains that have fallen in this section during the past week brought about a detention of some of the passenger trains due in this city Saturday night and Sunday. The passenger train of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line ran into a small land slide near Norcross Saturday night about dark. Several of the bars of the pilot of the locomotive were broken, but no other damage was done. The section hands were hunted up and put to work clearing the obstructions away. The train did not reach Atlanta until the following morning at 7 o'clock. Since then no other detentions have occurred and all trains over the line have come in and gone out on regular schedule time. Some of the passenger trains of the Western and Atlantic railroad have been delayed on account of the weather. The down passenger on that road Sunday was delayed about an hour at Dalton, caused by the passenger train of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad being behind time.

Mr. Orme, of the Atlanta and West Point road, says that although the rains have been quite heavy along the line, none of his trains have had any trouble. He says that the Chattahoochee river is greatly swelled by the floods, but that the bridge is still six feet above high water mark, and he entertains no fears of the bridge being washed away or any other calamity of a like character.

Owing to the favorable location of the sections of country through which the other roads run, there are no reasons for entertaining any accidents or delays on account of the bad weather and the heavy floods.

All of the engineers leaving Atlanta yesterday were instructed to use every precaution in running, and those at the other end of the lines connecting with Atlanta received similar instructions.

The advices from all sections go to show that the rains have been heavy and that the streams have been greatly swollen.

None of the railroad officials of the city anticipate any trouble, all of them appearing to have implicit confidence in the condition of the various lines under their control.

THE PUBLIC MONEYS.

Governor Colquitt and the Reports from the Treasury Department.

Some one has discovered a mammoth mare's nest in the affairs of the state capital, and of course has given it away to the argus-eyed press. This was right, for it has given the opportunity for a full explanation of a matter that is apparently misunderstood by the people. A floating item started by an independent journal in the seventh district runs as follows:

WHO IS TO BLAME?

The constitution of Georgia of 1877, article 3, section 7, paragraph 11, provides as follows: "No money shall be drawn from the treasury except by appropriation made by law, and a regular statement and account of the receipt and expenditure of all public money shall be published every three months, and also, with the laws passed by each session of the general assembly."

The public officers of this county have received a book with the following title:

"Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, 1878-79. Compiled and Published by Authority, Atlanta, Ga. James P. Harrison, Public Printer, 1880."

In it we find no such "statement and account" as the constitution requires to be published with the laws

Is this omission an accident, or is there a disposition at the capital to conceal from the people the facts about public money? Will somebody who knows rise up and explain?—Free Press.

It is fortunate that the query has come in the above shape, as the facts will put an end to the unjust insinuation which sticks in the tail of the paragraph.

If the writer of the paragraph had been an attentive reader of THE CONSTITUTION, he would have found that all the requirements of the state constitution, so far as the governor's action is concerned, have been complied with. One quarterly statement was published before the meeting of the general assembly, one has been published since, and another will be published at the end of this quarter, March 31st, giving the receipts and expenditures from January 1st, up to that date.

With reference to the publication of the reports "with the laws passed by each session of the general assembly" it is enough to say that the governor does not publish the laws. The general assembly provides for that and if it has failed to do so, it is responsible for the laches. But the full reports of the treasurer as made to the governor for submission to the general assembly are published and circulated. They contain the fullest information and as they are official publications, it is probable the legislature deemed that a publication within the spirit of the law.

It will thus be seen that the law has been fully complied with by the governor.

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Called to Meet in Atlanta on the 30th of March.

MARIETTA, GA., March 15, 1880.—The members of the democratic executive committee of the state are hereby called to assemble in the city of Atlanta, on Tuesday, the 30th of the present month, for the transaction of important business connected with the interests of the democratic party and the people of the state. Matters of prime importance are to be considered and acted upon, and it is, therefore, desired that there should be a full meeting of the committee. Let us have no proxies, but let every member be personally present; ready and faithful to discharge the duties imposed upon him by the preference and confidence of his party friends and associates. The place of meeting will be the commodious and elegant breakfast-room of the Kimball house, which the proprietors have generously tendered for the accommodation of the committee. The hour of meeting will be 10 o'clock a. m.

I append hereto a full list of the committee. GEO. N. LESTER, Choirman.

E. Y. CLARKE, Secretary.

For the state at large: H. P. Bell, Forsyth county; John C. Nicholls, Pierce county; J. L. Warren, Chatham county; E. Y. Clarke, Fulton county.

First district: J. J. Jones, Burke county; Josephus Camp, Emanuel county.

Second district: A. T. McIntyre, Thomas county; W. A. Harris, Worth county.

Third district; James B. Hinkle, Sumter county; Marshall J. Hatcher, Macon county.

Fourth district: M. H. Blandford, Muscogee county; J. T. Waterman, Troup county.

Fifth district; W. T. Trammell, Spalding county; W. L. Gunn, Houston county.

Sixth district: J. M. Pace, Newton county; W. W. Turner, Putnam county.

Seventh district: P. M. B. Young, Bartow county; J. A. W. Johnson, Whitfield county.

Eighth district: Miles W. Lewis, Greene county; Paul C. Hudson, McDuffie county.

Ninth district; G. M. Netherland, Habersham county, deceased; W. E. Simmons, Gwinnett county.

Democratic papers of the state please copy.

THE NEW COTTON PRESS.

Another Evidence of Atlanta's Rapidly Increasing Business.

Among the important enterprises to be put in operation in Atlanta next winter, is the new cotton press with warehouse attached, which is to be built the coming summer by Hugh Inman & Co. The press will be put up near the bridge crossing the Macon and Western railroad track, at the foot of Venson street. The warehouse will be of brick, with a stone basement, and will be two stories high and three hundred feet long. The engine room, and the building which is to contain the press, will be about seventy-five feet in length. The press will be a ninety inch Morse, the largest made, and will accommodate sixty bales per hour.

The warehouse will have a capacity of between three and four thousand bales without piling. A sidling track will be placed alongside of the press. The entire structure, we are informed, will cause the investment of about seventy-five thousand dollars. The enterprise will be completed and put in working order by the first of October, probably sooner, so as to accomodate the crop of the coming year. The excavation for the new building is now in progress and will be finished, it is thought, by the middle of May. The estimate is that about twenty-five thousand yards of dirt will have to be removed. This dirt is being loaded on cars and used by the Central railroad to fill a low piece of ground near the freight depot, destined at some future day to be used for switching purposes.

The Police Commission.

The board of police commissioners of the city of Atlanta met last evening for the purpose of investigating charges brought against Officer McCrary, of the police force, by Jesse Harper, a negro employe of the Georgia railroad. The charges grew out of an arrest made by McCrary several weeks since. The prosecutor charged that the officer struck him on the head with a club several times, inflicting painful injuries, and otherwise maltreating him while under arrest.

The prosecution introduced witnesses to show that the treatment was not justifiable, and that the officer acted in a brutal manner toward the prisoner without any provocation whatever.

The defense introduced evidence to show that when arrested the prisoner refused to go, and resisted the efforts of the policeman to take him, by holding on to an iron railing; that the prisoner was also armed with a stick, which he was attempting to use when he received the blows upon the head from Officer McCrary's baton.

The trial was quite lengthy, owing to the fact that there were at least a dozen witnesses who gave in testimony on both sides After hearing all of the evidence and a statement of the case by the officer, the commissioners took a vote which resulted in the acquittal of Mr. McCrary. The vote stood: Dodd, Clarke, Goldsmith, Hancock, not guilty; Mahoney, guilty.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Are now receiving an unusually attractive stock of

Spring Dress Goods.

All the Novelties of the season will be on exhibition during this week. The new Silks, New Satins and New Styles of

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS ARE BEAUTIES.

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT

Is now filled with the handsomest goods ever before shown by us.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT IS UNEQUALLED IN ATLANTA.

Call and examine and we will show you the largest store, the handsomest goods, and at as low prices as can be found in the South.

WITH A RAZOR.

Cut in Three Places, but not Dead.

Last night, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, two negro men engaged in a very serious difficulty in Hutchison's saloon, on the corner of Decatur and Collins streets.

Steve Field walked into the saloon with a negro named Bob Steverson and picked a quarrel with James Matthews, who it seems had owed him money for some length of time. Matthews was perfectly sober and didn't want to fight, but Field was quite drunk and very insulting. At length he walked up to Matthews, and placing his hand on his breast cursed him. Matthews pushed him away with the remark that he wanted nothing to do with him. Field whipped out a razor and literally carved him, cutting off half of his right ear, slitting his throat almost from ear to ear, and inflicting a deep gash upon his left arm above the elbow. Matthews fainted from loss of blood, and was at once taken to the office of Dr. Willis Westmoreland, who dressed his wounds. Field was locked up. A warrant for assault with intent to kill will be taken out against him to-day.

At a late hour last night Matthews was still alive, but in a very critical condition.

CLOSE OF THE MAIN.

A Four Days' Cock Fight Between Georgia and North Carolina—Georgia Victorious by a "Large Majority."

Charlotte Observer, 13th.

Yesterday was the last day of the main, and of the seven fights, Georgia again won the odd by a score of four to three. This makes a bad defeat for the North Carolina chickens, the total score of the four days' main fighting being thirteen for Georgia and only eight for North Carolina. It was necessary for Georgia to win only two fights yesterday, and the second and third put her side out of the woods. The betting on the four last fights, however, was even more lively than before it became impossible for North Carolina to win the main. In the fourth fight another of Holt's chickens ran, after a long struggle. It was remarked by everyone that nearly all the fights which Holt won were short, sharp and decisive, while in almost every long fight the Georgia birds were victorious. This was explained in various ways by different chicken men. Some asserted that Hicks, the Georgia man, was a superior feeler and pitter, others that the vitality and endurance of his chickens was greater, while many philosophically remarked that it was all luck; and, indeed, it does seem that fortune has a great deal to do with it. An accidental stroke will often break the best cock's leg or wing in the beginning of the fight, thus leaving him at the mercy of his inferior; in a dying flutter the steel of a vanquished bird will sometimes find the victor's vitals, and while one may have made a dozen magnificent lunges, the other, with a feeble stroke, will win the fight. But it's exciting, nevertheless, and one becomes intensely partisan to a favorite, for all that.

It is said that Holt has fought twenty-three mains in different parts of the states of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and even as far north as Washington, and that this is only the second or third main in which he has not been victorious.

The Georgia party won a pretty good pile from the boys here, and are much elated at the fighting qualities of their chickens, only one of them showing a disposition to run, and he dying before fairly disgraced by flight. Two of Holt's are like good fellows, but they were both good ones while they were there. All of the boys here speak in high terms of the Georgia men, and hope to meet them again in the pit, in worse luck but pleasanter weather.

The following is the official report of the day's fights:

First fight—Georgia showed a dark red, weight 5 lbs. 6 oz.; North Carolina a blue gray, weight the same. North Carolina won in 5 minutes.

Second fight—Georgia showed a dark red, weight 5 lbs. 6 oz; North Carolina a light gray, weight the same. After a hard fight Georgia won in 15 minutes.

Third fight—Georgia showed a ginger red, weight 5 lbs. 5 oz.; North Carolina a speckled red, weight 5 lbs. 6 oz. North Carolina won easily in 3 minutes.

Fourth fight—Georgia showed a dark red, weight 5 lbs. 12 oz; North Carolina a duck wing gray, weight the same. Georgia won after a hard fight. Time, 30 minutes.

Fifth fight—Georgia showed a dark red, weight 6 lbs.; North Carolina a yellow back blue, weight the same. Georgia won in 10 minutes.

Sixth fight—Georgia showed a ginger red, weight 6 lbs. 1 oz.; North Carolina a red back duck wing gray, weight the same. Georgia won by North Carolina running. Time 25 minutes.

Seventh fight—Georgia showed a dark red, weight 6 lbs. 3 oz.; North Carolina a yellow back duck wing gray, of the same weight. North Carolina won in one minute.

After the inter-state contest was completed, a main of five fights, for $400 a side, was made between T. J. Black and Andy Elwood. The main was won by Black. Much dissatisfaction was expressed with this last main, many thinking that the fights did not turn altogether on the merits of the birds. Another small main will occur today between the Georgia men and T. J. Black.

Meeting of Council Last Night.

The city council met last night at 7 o'clock, with his honor Mayor Calhoun in the chair. Present, the entire council.

Clerk Biggers read the minutes of last meeting. Approved.

The finance pay-roll foots up $3,982.65.

The following petitions were read and referred to proper committees;

PETITIONS.

Of H. L. Smith, E. S. Kendrick and many others, asking that a sewer be extended from Fair street to the Central road right of way, in order to draw off a body of water which affects private property.

Of E. G. Allen, asking that he be not compelled to remove wooden awning. Tabled.

Of McBride & Co., asking permission to put up clock on corner Line and Fryor streets. Granted.

Of Dr. F. F. Tabor and many others, asking that a rock crossing be laid across Decatur street, on the west side of Collins.

Of Peter Upshaw and others, that Porson and Vine street be worked.

Of John A. Hodge, that a free license to peddle be granted him.

Of J. P. Cameron and others, that the sidewalk, corner Ellis and Butler streets, be placed in passable condition.

Of W. B Bonnell and others, that steppingstones be placed from the corner of Nelson to Haynes street.

Of Joseph Smith and John B. Baird, that curbstone be laid on east side of McDonough street opposite their residences. Granted.

Of Willie Wing, that he be paid for time lost on account of wound received in the service of the city.

Of Langston & Crane, F. E. Block and others, asking that the time for closing the magazine be changed from 5 p. m. to 6 p. m. Granted.

Of Deacon Knavery and others that a light be placed in front of Providence church.

Of B. W. Frobel and others that the curbing on the west side of McDonough street be extended from Jones to Fulton.

Of Dr. H. B. Lee that he receive extra compensation for extra work performed at the Benevolent home and station-house during the past eight months.

Of Guess & Terry to be allowed to retail spirituous liquors.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communications were read and referred to proper committees:

Of F. Burke and others, with reference to drainage.

Of Z. G. W. Creswell, concerning wooden awning. Tabled.

Of Dr. H. B. Lee, asking leave of absence for two weeks from the 4th of April. Granted.

Of John Ryan, John Keely, and many others, asking council to construe the law in regard to obstructing sidewalks.

Of Peter Lynch, about an awning. Tabled.

Of J. W. English, in reply to R. M. Morris, of the Catoosa Courier, concerning certain claims against the city of Atlanta.

Of R. W. Tidwell, with reference to putting a wooden lining in his awning.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Tax committee—Favorable upon the petition of J. Barker. Favorable upon the petition of J. Steinheimer. Adopted.

Fire department—Favorable upon the petition of T. S. Lewis. Favorable upon the petition of John Malin. Adopted.

Police—Favorable upon the petition of Kiziah Rocker. Favorable upon petition of W. H. Ledder. Favorable upon petition of Moses A. Baoiel for transfer of license so upon his petition for new license. Adopted. Adverse upon petition of D. N. Hightower as to badge. Adopted.

Relief—Favorable upon petition of Morris & Son and others asking free license for Mrs. Frank. Adopted. Adverse upon petition of Jasper Franklin for free license. Adopted.

Lamps and gas—Adverse on resolution of Councilman Stewart that the lamp in front of L. Cohen's residence be relighted.

The report of Clerk Biggers of sale of property by the tax committee under resolution of mayor and council, passed December 1, 1879, was read and ordered spread upon the minutes.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Thrower—That the city sexton be instructed to give W. A. Teat credit for $5 alleged to have been paid in September, 1873, the receipt for which has been lost. Adopted.

Mr. Baldwin—That the street committee be instructed to fill up well at junction of Ivy and Peachtree streets. Adopted.

Mr. Buchanan—That stepping stones be placed across Moore street where it crosses Decatur, at a cost not to exceed $300. Referred to committee on streets.

By the Council—That those of the general council and city officials who wish to go on the Cincinnati excursion be granted leave of absence for ten days. Adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Patterson—That the ordinance committee be requested to report an ordinance, if it thinks proper, prohibiting the indiscriminate posting of bills through the city. Adopted.

Mr. Jones—That the police commissioners be authorized to increase the police force to the number of ten additional men. This resolution was backed by two petitions—the one submitted by the board of police commissioners; the other was signed by about two hundred citizens. After a lively discussion the resolution was referred to the police committee.

Mr. Beeman—That the time for taking down wooden awnings, he extended ten days. Adopted.

ORDINANCES.

An ordinance to provide for the election of two assistant tax receivers, according to section 578 of the Atlanta code was passed. Messrs. J. O. Harris and Thomas Williams were elected. Mr. Landrum received a complimentary vote.

An ordinance construing the ordinance which requires the abatement of wooden awnings, was also adopted.

It declares all wooden awnings to be nuisances which have more wood about them than is absolutely necessary for the purpose of putting on the tin or metal coverings. Council adjourned.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Arrival of the Pioneer Band in this Country—Their Peculiarities.

New York Times.

The Australia, which arrived from London yesterday, landed 27 steerage passengers at Castle Garden, among them seven women and one man, constituting the advance guard of "The Salvation Army," an organization of lay exhorters founded in England fourteen years ago by William Booth, a Dissenting clergyman, and now numbering over 100,000 persons. They created quite a sensation in the garden and subsequently in the streets as they proceeded to the lodging-house that had been provided for them. They were all attired in a uniform of dark blue cloth, edged with bright yellow binding, and around their hats were broad bands of scarlet ribbon, inscribed with the words, "The Salvation Army," in large gilt letters. One of the women, who holds the rank as captain, the other six being lieutenants, carried a flag of blue and red stuff, with a large yellow sun in the centre and bearing the title of the association. The male member of the band, whose name is George Railton, is known as a commissioner, and will have charge of the future organization in the United States. He said that the "army" owed its foundation to a visit made by Mr. Booth to London in 1865. He was struck with the vast number of persons there who never attend divine service and resolved to devote himself to remedying the evil. Gathering around him a band of earnest Christians, he commenced a series of open-air meetings, and thus formed the nucleus of what was at first known as the Christian mission. In 1878 the title of "The Salvation Army" was adopted as being less calculated to repel the persons whom it was designed to gather, and who do not like to be spoken of as needing mission effort. In September last, according to a circular furnished by Mr. Railton, there were in England 129 corps, under the command of 155 officers, using for services weekly 18 theatres, music halls, warehouses and other buildings, holding at the annual rate of 45,000 open-air services and 60,000 indoor services and preaching to 74,000 persons indoor every Sunday evening and to 2,000,000 in the streets every week. Through its instrumentality 257 persons have become wholly employed in religious work, and 3,250 others stand ready to speak or labor in the cause whenever called upon. The "army" is said to be approved by 23 mayors and magistrates, 17 superintendents of police, and 129 clergymen. Its funds are raised mainly by collections taken at the services. Last year there was raised in this way £12,000, while the general fund only amounted to £4,540. Mr. Railton says that he and his colleagues will depend on what they can collect. Their passage was paid to this country by the home association, and this they are expected to refund. They will endeavor to secure a hall, so as to begin indoor services on Sunday. Mr. Railton said that he had written ahead to Mr. James Gordon Bennett to get out some posters for him, and he was then about to call upon that gentleman in regard to them. He was much put out when informed that Mr. Bennett is in India. They will also preach in the streets to whoever will listen to them. The band gave a service of song in the garden yesterday. It was noticeable that some of their hymns were set to American tunes, such as "Way down on the Suwanee River" and "Old Kentucky Home." They are all fresh, strong-looking young persons of about 30 years of age. A gentleman who was formerly a member of the army in England, and who emigrated to Philadelphia, started an organization on a similar principle in that city some time ago, but this is the first genuine delegation that has ever come to this country. They intend to spread themselves throughout the principal cities of the union. Mr. Railton explained that the colors of the flag—red and blue—signify the blood and purity of Christ, and he was extremely anxious to have the fact published that the yellow had nothing to do with orangeism.

Have We Not One Father?

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A lecture was delivered here last night in the Jewish synagogue by Mr. Simon Wolf in aid of the suffering people of Ireland. He was introduced by General O'Bierne, secretary of the Irish relief executive committee. The lecturer selected for his theme, "Have We Not All One Father?" The occasion indicates the hearty co-operation of the Hebrews in aid of the Irish relief fund. A fair amount was realized. Addresses were also made by Rev. C. W. Denison, a Protestant clergyman, and other representatives of the Irish people in Washington.

NEW YORK